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ALFONSIN, DEPUTIES COMMENT FURTHER ON LIBYA

President 'Extremely Worried'

PY172237 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin said yesterday he was "extremely worried" by the conflict between the United States and Libya, while Deputies Alvaro Alsogaray (UCD), Cesar Jaroslavsky (UCR) and Intransigent Party President Mariano Lorences were involved in a heated debate in a Radio Mitre interview over the same issue.

Alfonsin, speaking on his return from Viedma and La Plata, referred reporters to the Foreign Ministry statement issued on Tuesday which expressed Argentina's repudiation of terrorism and also its opposition to military reprisals "carried out unilaterally by governments" afflicted by terrorism. But he added: "It is an extremely worrying situation."

Alsogaray said in the radio interview that "turning the other cheek might be very Christian but it doesn't work with communists," while Jaroslavsky said he could "not support someone who uses terror to combat terrorism." Lorences for his part said U.S. President Ronald Reagan had not been "prudent" in his handling of the Mediterranean conflict. "No one has appointed the United States as policeman of the world," he said.

The Iona Hebrew Centre meanwhile issued a statement supporting the U.S. air strikes, calling on the Argentine Government and people to "unhesitatingly back the forceful and necessary attitude taken by the North American government in the face of Libyan terrorism." The CGT described the air raids as "imperialist aggression," while most of the political youth movements also issued statements repudiating the attack.

Deputies Condemn U.S. Attack

PY180400 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0323 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (TELAM) -- The Argentine Chamber of Deputies tonight approved a bill that is a declaration condemning the U.S. military attack against Libya. The declaration was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies after an agreement was signed among the representatives of the Radical Civil Union, [UCR], Justicialist [PJ], Intransigent [PI], and Christian Democratic [DC] parties. The members of the four parties agreed to approve this declaration repudiating the U.S. imperialistic aggression against the Libyan people.

The document was signed by Horacio Huarte from the UCR, Ignacio Cardozo, Lorenzo Pepe, and Hector Dalmau from the Peronist Renewal-faction, Miguel Monserrat from the PI, Torcuato Fino from the PJ, and Augusto Conte from the DC unity bloc. Others sectors identified with liberalism will propose a separate resolution condemning the terrorist scourge and blaming Al-Qadhdhafi for these sorts of practices. This proposal was supported by the Central Democratic Union bloc lead by Alvaro Alsogaray and also by Deputies Alberto Gonzalez from the Democratic Party of Mendoza and Nicolas Garay from the Liberal Party of Corrientes.

The declaration supported by the UCR, the JP, PI, and DC resulted from uniting the separate projects of the Peronist Renewal faction and the UCR.

The document denounces the intention of the imperialist powers to exercise an inadmissable world tutelage based on the right that is granted by force, thus violating human rights and the independence of the Third World countries. It recalls that those who committed the aggression are the same people who intend to consolidate their domination in the South Atlantic through the creation of the Malvinas fortress, and it expresses its complete solidarity with the victims of the Libyan people. The declaration contains a paragraph that expressly condemns any type of terrorist action that stems from irrationality or for state planning as a means to settle national or international conflicts.

It urges all nations and international organizations to request that terrorist actions be dealt with through a convention to this effect and it indicates that the systematic use of force in international relations is due to the lack of a universal policy that would increase social justice in each country and among all countries. It also states that the U.S. military attack expressly violates the principles that are established in the U.N. Charter, thus placing world peace in serious danger and it proposes that Latin America, through the regional organizations that are in existence, analyze and adopt a common position in the face of this incident.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT-ELECT ARIAS ARRIVES

PY180314 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0138 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Apr (TELAM) -- Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez has noted: On 8 May, when I become president, I will strive to use the prestige that my country enjoys as a democratic and peaceful nation to promote peace in Central America. Oscar Arias Sanchez made this statement tonight upon his arrival at the Ezeiza International Airport. The Costa Rican president-elect is in Argentina as part of a Latin American tour through those countries that make up the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group. He said that the objective of this visit is to discuss his concerns about the future of Central America with President Raul Alfonsin, with whom he will meet tomorrow.

Arias added that Costa Rica is an eminently democratic country and that we are convinced that problems must be resolved through a dialogue that is as civilized as possible. Problems he said, should be solved through political means and not through war. The president-elect noted that all Central American countries must sign the Contadora act on 6 June, because for Costa Rica, a country deeply interested in the development of its economy, peace is an indispensable requirement to achieve economic development.

ALFONSIN PROPOSES MOVING CAPITAL SOUTH

PY162343 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0007 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin said tonight that the government is analyzing a series of initiatives that, if approved, will in practice mean the foundation of a new republic. The initiatives include moving the federal capital to the extreme northeastern region of Rio Negro Province, where the town of Viedma, the capital of that province, is located. On submitting the package of initiatives to the Council for the Consolidation of Democracy -- which has been charged with studying the initiatives -- Alfonsin also outlined his intention to upgrade the Territory of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctic and Islands of the South Atlantic to a higher category, thus making it a full-fledged province. He also explained his intention to create a new province that will include the current federal capital and Greater Buenos Aires.

In order to achieve national organization, which has not yet been consolidated, the president also explained that he is pressing for a reform of the state through a streamlining of its administrative structure, through the profound modification of the functioning of the judicial branch and the relations between the executive and legislative branches.

According to Alfonsin, the concentration of power that occurred over the past few decades in our country must be reversed in order to strengthen the power of the provinces, the autonomy of city halls, and the capabilities of state enterprises to permit decisions to be made where the services are being provided. This decentralization process is not only valuable in itself, it will also help to assure the direct participation of the population in the decisionmaking process in such a way that democracy will not be a privilege that is only occasionally practiced, but will become a daily event.

Alfonsin also explained that the decentralization of participation must lead to a greater efficiency in government management. It must do away with the enormous chain of events that delay things between the time the decision is made and its implementation. He also explained that the area in which the new capital is to be placed is located on the banks of the Negro River, the largest river in the interior of the country, which is the dividing line between two extensive regions that make up two contradictory configurations of the Republic.

At the same time he announced the creation of a commission that will collect and harmonize development projects for Patagonia. He stressed that this organization must, in common agreement with the provinces that are involved, submit its findings as soon as possible to stimulate a balanced development of that region.

The president maintained that the growth of the federal capital into one enormous megalopolis has transformed the Argentine political system. It has destroyed the bases of federalism and created a vast and complex network of political, economic, and social relations. He cited the experiences put into practice by other countries that transferred their capitals from their main cities, such as Australia, Canada, the United States, and Brazil, and he cited statistics that demonstrate that the concentration of economic activities is much larger than the population in Buenos Aires.

Alfonsin noted that the area that has been chosen for the new capital is strategically located, since in the last two international conflicts the Patagonia region became the most important region, thus showing the extreme vulnerability of Argentine territory. He added that during the time in which the Malvinas war was waged, the Argentines became aware of the serious consequences that the underdevelopment of such a vast and exposed region could have on the physical integrity of the country.

The president also announced that he had submitted to Congress a draft bill proposing that the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego be made into a province to promote the development of this region of the country. He also noted that a commission has been established to study the development of the Patagonia region, which he said is not an impossible task. Alfonsin said that the Patagonia region constitutes today the country's most important energy reserve. He added that it has the greatest extension of irrigated land in warm areas that is available in the country and that these lands may contribute in a spectacular manner to the production of food once the proper infrastructure is established.

Alfonsin noted that the Patagonia sea coast constitutes one of the largest food reserves in the world and that its Andean zone is an incomparable tourism resource, in addition to having virtually unexploited water, forest, and agricultural and livestock resources. The president added that the decision to relocate the federal capital was made after taking into account multiple issues, and he noted that the relocation of political power outside the city of Buenos Aires does not mean that this city will cease to be the economic, cultural, and political center of the country. Alfonsin justified his initiative to create a new province that will encompass the present capital and the Buenos Aires suburban area by alluding to the uncontrolled demographic growth and the costly and inefficient programs that affect the population.

Alfonsin said he is particularly interested in the Council for the Consolidation of Democracy offering advice to the executive branch by creating the technical teams that are necessary regarding the reform of the state structure. According to the president, this reform entails the modernization of the public administration to instill the government official with the sense of honor of holding public office and being at the service of a people. This modernization of the public administration also seeks to simplify administrative proceedings by eliminating superfluous steps and by decreasing paperwork by replacing it with computerized records.

He also explained the objectives for perfecting the legal proceedings and the modernization of the judicial branch. Alfonsin also reasserted the possible need for a constitutional reform to improve services by branches of the government. Alfonsin mentioned the alternative of combining certain aspects of our traditional presidential regime with those of parliamentary systems, since this will allow Congress to intervene in a direct and effective manner in the administration and control state affairs and also allow cabinet members to have a more direct relationship with Congress.

NERI'S RESIGNATION CONFIRMED; STORANI APPOINTED

PY111632 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2045 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (TELAM) -- Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez today said that there will be no more cabinet changes. He also confirmed that Public Health and Social Action Minister Aldo Neri has resigned and that Energy Secretary Conrado Storani has been appointed to replace him. Meanwhile, Jorge Lapegna, under secretary for energy planning, has been appointed the new energy secretary. In addition, Jose Amiune has been appointed public works secretary.

UBALDINI SAYS NO GOVERNMENT COUNTERPROPOSALS YET

PY160018 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (TELAM) -- Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the General Confederation of Labor [CGT], has said that there has been no counterproposals to the requests made by the CGT during the meeting held with the labor and economy ministers and the secretary general of the Presidency. None of the high-ranking officials made any statements to the press at the end of the meeting, which lasted more than 3 hours. Ubaldini added that he could not say if the CGT will participate in the social and economic conference, because this decision will be made by the Executive Council tomorrow at 1500. He also said that he believes there might be some changes in the government position and that Minister Sourrouille had accepted the CGT requests as being reasonable, but he has made no counterproposals.

GOVERNMENT REACTS CAUTIOUSLY TO LIBYAN CONFLICT

PY160240 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] La Paz, 15 Apr (AFP) -- The Bolivian Government reacted cautiously today to the conflict between the United States and Libya. Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal said that the problem was a sensitive one and should be treated as such. Bedregal added that an official declaration will be released later. The foreign minister stated that the Bolivian Government repudiates all forms of international terrorism because it is a sign of cowardice. He added that Bolivia has traditionally rejected the unilateral interference of any power in the domestic affiars of other countries.

Meanwhile, the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB) rejected the U.S. air raid on Tripoli, describing it as an aggression against world peace. It went on to say that Reagan has become, through this action,the world's foremost terrorist.

PEASANTS' WILL PREVENT' U.S. TROOPS' PRESENCE

PY151515 Paris AFP in Spanish 0620 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] La Paz, 14 Apr (AFP) -- Peasant leader Eudoro Barrientos today said in Cochabamba that the peasants and settlers in Chapare, the central region of Bolivia and a large coca-growing area, will prevent U.S. troops from entering the area because under the guise of military exercises they plan to spray chemicals on the coca fields. Barrientos stated that the peasants of the Cochabamba tropical region have asked the government not to carry out the exercises. Otherwise, they will resort to concrete measures to defend the region.

Barrientos said that the gringos probably think they have been authorized to step on our national territory to humiliate Bolivians and to take control of everything only by pulling the triggers of their sophisticated weapons.

The Bolivian-U.S. military exercises are scheduled to take place from 26 April to 6 May. Over 300 U.S. experts and 2,000 members of the Bolivian Armed Forces are scheduled to participate. The decision to hold the exercises was approved on 9 April by the legislative branch at the request of the government. Several sectors of the population, including the Bolivian Labor Confederation and the Peasants Confederation, have rejected the exercises because they violate national sovereignty.

BRIEFS

NEW INDUSTRY UNDER SECRETARY APPOINTED -- The minister of industry, commerce, and tourism has appointed and sworn in the new industry under secretary, Jaime Rubin de Cellis, to replace engineer Fedor Perez Alcala, who will continue in his post as head of the General Industries Directorate. [Text] [La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Apr 85 PY]

MINING CREDITS GRANTED -- The Andean Development Corporation [CAF] has granted a $12-million credit to reactivate mining exploitation among the small mining companies and mining cooperative sectors. The credit will be increased to $15 million by the Bolivian Mining Bank to finance the most profitable sectors, particularly gold, according to Finance Ministry reports. The CAF credit will be payable over an 8-year term plus a 5-year grace period. [Excerpt] [La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Apr 86 PY]

DECISION PENDING ON LIBYAN ARMS SALE SUSPENSION

PY180150 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2326 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 17 Apr (EFE) -- The Brazilian Government has not made a decision regarding an alleged suspension of weapons sales to Libya, Foreign Ministry spokesman Fernando Barreto de Melho has told EFE. Brazil is the forth largest weapons supplier to Middle East nations.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry has adopted a cautious position regarding the U.S.-Libyan confrontation, and, through a message, it has urged the two parties to establish a dialogue and hold negotiations in the appropriate international forums. Sources from the weapons industry in the valley of Paraiba (in the state of Sao Paulo), quoted by the newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO today, have said that trade with Libya will continue.

Meanwhile, political and congressional sectors today criticized the Foreign Ministry's position regarding the Middle East crisis. Its position was qualified as "shy" and it has been pointed out that the United States could adopt forceful measures regarding the problem of the Brazil informatics industry. Brazil has reduced its imports of computers and software to develop its own industry while Washington criticizes this policy and requests the reopening of this market.

FOLHA DE SAO PAULO COMMENTS ON LIBYAN CLASH

PY171916 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Apr 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Dominion of Terror"]

[Text] Images of wounded or killed civilians -- children among them -- and the possibility of exacerbating international conflicts are the most visible consequences of the U.S. air attack on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi. The search for rapid success in the struggle against terrorism by exemplarily punishing one of the United States' preferred enemies, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, must have surely raised the popularity rating of President Reagan (and paradoxically Al-Qadhdhafi's too); but it is doubtful that it has contributed to world peace in the least.

This is, however, one of those situations in which there are no arguments for moral condemnation or defending of the spirit of peace and humanity. Although no evidence of Libyan involvement in the 5 April terrorist attack on a discotheque in West Berlin has been presented to the public, the truth is that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has always acted as a destabilizing factor in the world balance of power, flaunting the bravado of an underdeveloped tyrant. A prophet and advocate of the atrocities of organized fanaticism, Al-Qadhdhafi is one of the planet's most despicable and ridiculous characters. Every day citizens of several countries are brutally murdered by terrorist commandos. One can only support well-targeted and implacable military reprisals against the centers of crime and violence so that the gunmen of the stupid extremists can be effectively wiped off the face of the earth.

Nevertheless, the U.S. action seems to have surpassed the limits of a legitimate initiative against terrorist groups and turned into an act of violence against the civilian population. Evaluating the horrors of both sides, one cannot argue that a smashing attack against terrorists can justify taking innocent lives.

Caught between the stark realization that something must be done to stamp out terrorism, which can only be defeated through military actions, and the conviction that these actions must not bring death to civilians, one can only come up with the arguments to justify what is unjustifiable or with the recitation of obvious principles that cannot be easily applied to real military circumstances. By the way, this might be the most depressing moral effect of terrorism: Once it is unleashed, it is impossible to think in other than barbaric and confining terms of its actions and, consequently, any concrete action to fight it seems to be inevitably tainted by the evils the action is intended to eradicate.

RENEWAL POSSIBLE FOR NARCOTICS TREATY WITH U.S.

PY101831 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- Justice Minister Paulo Brossard has disclosed that the government will renew the agreement with the United States to control drug trafficking. However, the agreement will be renewed on broader grounds. The 2-year agreement, which expired last week, provided only for the repression of drug trafficking. Brossard believes that Brazil should renew the contract but that the new agreement should include measures to recover and prevent drug addiction.

NEW CATALOG OF DEFENSE MATERIAL COMPILED

PY130319 Paris AFP in Spanish 1626 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Brasilia, 12 Apr (AFP) -- The new catalog of Brazilian defense material includes everything from a 155-mm self-propelled cannon weighing 35 tons to insignificant items such as freeze-dried rations that comply with Islamic dietary laws. Brazil has begun the distribution of 9,000 catalogs in four languages: Arabic, Spanish, French, and English. The catalog was published by the Visconde de Cabo Frio Foundation and institutions of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry.

Brazil is currently the fifth or sixth world exporter of armaments. Everything indicates that it will soon become the fourth. Brazil is behind only the United States, the Soviet Union, and France. It is also the number one armaments seller in the Third World. The Brazilian arms indistry has clients in the entire world. Well-informed sources revealed that Brazil sells armaments to 65 countries, but the Foreign Ministry acknowledges only 30. Although there are no official figures, it should be pointed out that the most important Brazilian clients are in the Arab world and Latin America.

The most spectacular item in the catalog is a 155-mm self-propelled cannon, which is a joint product of Brazil, the United States, and Great Britain. The first prototype will be tested late this year. This is the third time that Brazil has published a catalog on defense material. The first catalog was published in 1983, had 58 pages, and listed 14 companies. The 1984 catalog listed 28 companies and had 84 pages. The lastest catalog lists 800 products from 35 companies on 136 pages.

With the sole exception of nuclear weapons, the catalog offers a complete line of war materiel from armored, heavy weapons, airplanes, ships, and electronics to uniforms, optical material, and training equipment. The catalog will be distributed abroad through the commercial offices of the Brazilian embassies. The catalog will be distributed abroad through the commercial offices of the Brazilian embassies. The catalog says that the defense material produced in Brazil is resistant enough in any hostile environment and is sold at attractive prices.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATION HELD IN SANTIAGO

PY152109 Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Santiago, 15 Apr (AFP) -- Eyewitnesses have reported that students from the University of Chile today burned a U.S. flag during a demonstration staged in Santiago, protesting the U.S. bombing of Libya's capital. The flag was burned near the School of Engineering,.and the police did not interfere.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle said that the U.S. action against Tripoli is a highly complex and sensitive matter and voiced his hope that there will be no war.

Oscar Pinoched de la Barra, former diplomat and international affaris analyst, said that it would seem that President Ronald Reagan does not know what happens when one kicks a beehive, because he has created a problem that he will find very difficult to resolve.

COMMENTATOR EVALUATES U.S.-LIBYAN CONFLICT

PY162031 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[By international commentator Carlos Velezco]

[Text] Good afternoon. The U.S.-Libyan conflict should be dealt with very carefully because we do not have enough information on which to base a responsible opinion.

However, there is background on this case that cannot be disregarded. First of all, during the U.S.-Libyan dispute last month it was very clear that the U.S. Government had the right to defend itself, but now the situation seems much more ambiguous because the evidence [words indistinct] Al-Qadhdhafi so far is not very convincing.

Second, the possibility that the conflict will spread should also be considered. In this regard and despite the situation's obvious danger something is clear. It does not look like the Soviet Union is going to commit itself and without a Soviet commitment there is no possibility that the conflict will spread.

The Arab world has expressed its usual reaction, and it does not seem that Al-Qadhdhafi with his ambition and unpredictable character, will be the unifying factor on this occasion. At the same time, the Syrian threats sound only like noise, because one cannot see how Syria could help Libya which is too far [words indistinct]. Finally Iran, which because of its extremist position could have been a support for Tripoli, has maintained a cautious position with very few declarations.

Third, although Libya is well armed it does not have the human resources to handle the military material. It does not have enough pilots, crews for ships, tank drivers, or the necessary soldiers capable of handling the Soviet weapons which whether they are good or not are much more sophisticated than the armaments the Libyan Armed Forces can handle.

Under these circumstances after the first initial confrontations it is most probable [words indistinct] the Libyan leader will have to give in in the face of a superior force which is impossible [words indistinct].

In conclusion, considering that there are no prospects of a prolongation of the conflict, it would be appropriate to think about the possible future actions of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

It is a fact that the Arab people respect military power, therefore this new stumble by Al-Qadhdhafi may completely destroy his image and the internal tensions within his regime may explode. In this case the future of the Libyan leader would be as sad as that of the shah of Iran or Ferdinand Marcos, because no one would be willing to protect such a dangerous individual with the only possible exemption of Iraq. Therefore, calm should prevail in the belief that whatever the final result of the confrontation the future offers better possibilities than the past.

VISITING ECUADORAN NAVAL CHIEF ON LIBYA CONFLICT

PY160129 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The chief of the Ecuadoran Navy, Vice Admiral Hugo Unda, has stated that the U.S.-Libyan conflict can become the starting point of a world war. Admiral Unda made this statement after a meeting with Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, the commander of the Chilean Navy. The chief of the Ecuadoran Navy is visiting Chile on an invitation of Admiral Merino. Admiral Unda will visit naval installations in Talcahuano and Valparaiso. After the meeting with Merino in the Defense Ministry, Admiral Unda met with President Pinochet.

FALSE BOMB THREAT AT U.S. CULTURAL INSTITUTE

PY161626 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] An anonymous call saying that two bombs were going to explode at the Chilean-U.S. Cultural Institute was false. However, the Carabineros took preventive action and cordoned off the San Martin, Moneda, and Amonategui Streets. The anonymous call was received by the institute's secretary at about 1045 yesterday. The bomb squad came immediately to the institute and checked out the place, finding nothing. The institute then resumed its normal activities.

RODOLFO SEGUEL DISQUALIFIED AS CTC LEADER

PY150253 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Rodolfo Seguel, Sergio Barriga, and Raul Montecinos have been disqualified as leaders of the Copper Workers Confederation [CTC]. This information was released by Victoria Vazquez, the chief of the Labor Directorate, who said that according to Resolutions 501 and 502 of 11 April the above mentioned leaders have been disqualified as leaders of the CTC. The three mining leaders are also facing two charges made by the Labor Directorate on 28 January and 29 February.

GOVERNMENT SELLS AIRPLANES TO SPAIN

PY121730 Paris AFP in Spanish 1111 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Madrid, 12 Apr (AFP) -- The newspaper YA (Catholic) today reported here that in early March the Spanish Government decided to purchase 40 Chilean airplanes. The Tamiz airplanes are worth 2.5 billion pesetas ($17 million). According to YA, which cites reliable sources, Chile has, in turn, acquired C-101 airplanes from Spain. The C-101's are made by the Spanish enterprise Construcciones Aeronauticas. According to YA, both Chile and Argentina are good customers, but since they have money problems the payment in kind system (plane for plane) is used. YA, which does not elaborate on the sale -- a barter arrangement -- states that the Spanish Government has made efforts to keep the contract as low-key as possible because public opinion would not approve of the acquisition of materials from the Chilean dictatorship. No confirmation could be attained from Spanish official sources or from Construcciones Aeronauticas.

STROESSNER REPORTEDLY UNDER PRESSURE TO LEAVE

PY170257 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1550 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Corrientes, Argentina, 16 Apr (TELAM) -- Internal and external political pressures may force, in the not-too-distant future, Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner, who has been in power for 3 decades to leave his post. Suggestions have reportedly been made that he take up residence in Switzerland. The reports that Stroessner may leave the Presidency have been spreading in the last few days, according to Paraguayans living in this province and travelers from different parts of Paraguay. There is reportedly strong pressure from the U.S. Government and an agreement has already [words indistinct].

The reports indicate that the resurgence of the opposition despite government pressure and the country's arms trade are reportedly the predominant factors for the change that seems imminent to some observers. The situation is such that General German Martinez, a close presidential aide, is already being mentioned as Stroessner's successor. Martinez, who received military instruction in Argentina, will reportedly become president and organize general elections as soon as possible to select a new constitutional president.

The sources indicated that the idea is to prevent violence and acts of repression from getting worse when public demonstrations against the elderly leader occur. There is also pressure because it has been discovered that Paraguay is the country through which arms traffic between Brazil, Chile, and South Africa takes place. One of the Paraguayans living in Corrientes said that the environment of tranquillity of years ago no longer prevails in Paraguay. He added that some things are getting out of Stroessner's hands, therefore acts of violence may occur in the struggle for control.

It has been learned that Frutos Pane may be the Colorado Party presidential candidate. However, another Paraguayan resident said that the hope is to have General Stroessner's son become president. The situation will depend on the actions of the opposition. Gen Martinez, the potential provisional president, comes from a family that belongs to the Liberal Party. The Liberal Party has not yet announced its presidential candidate. According to reports, the reshuffling will take place soon.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON EXILES LAINO, ROA BASTOS

PY171900 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 17 Apr 86 p 10

[Excerpt] Sabino Augusto Montanaro, interior minister and vice president of the Colorado Party Executive Board, has told EL DIARIO that the cases of Authentic Radical Liberal Party leader Domingo Laino and writer Augusto Roa Bastos have not been considered, and therefore the two exiles cannot return to the country. Laino has been in exile in Buenos Aires for 5 years, as has Christian Democratic Party leader Luis Alfonso Resck, who was authorized to return to the country last week. In reply to a question, Montanaro said Resck was authorized to return, but that "the cases of Laino and Roa Bastos had not been considered, therefore they cannot return."

VICE PRESIDENT CENSURES U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

PY161313 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Senate President Luis Alberto Sanchez said today that the violent action against Libyan territory cannot be reconciled under the norms of international law, nor under the human rights rules dictated by the United Nations to member-countries. Nobody can take justice into his own hands, Sanchez said. Then he added: The threat to countries in the Mediterranean basin and the violence carried into Libyan territory call for censure, because these attitudes are at odds with international law.

Soviet Ambassador Interviewed

PY171750 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Interview with Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Filatov by Denis Vargas Marin on the "Elaborating the News" program in Lima; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] I am happy to introduce none other than the ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr Anatoliy Filatov. I want to explain that we are trying to contact the ambassador of the United States, although we believe he is out of the country. Nevertheless, we would like to talk with any official of the U.S. Embassy but have so far been unable to make contact. It would be logical if the ambassador were here, in which case he would be the spokesman, not just some other embassy official.

Mr Ambassador, would you be kind enough to give us your government's reaction to the situation in the Mediterranean and the U.S. attack on Libya?

[Filatov] Very well. The U.S. Administration, continuing its line of creating international tension, has committed an aggression against the sovereign state of Libya. The Soviet Government and people resolutely condemn this action. Whatever the pretext used (?by the Americans), they will not be able to justify the piratical nature of this action. To this is added the brazen policy of state terrorism, the disdain of the UN Charter, the disregard for the norms of international coexistence that are generally recognized, and the attempt to impose its will on other peoples by the force of arms. This piratical action against Libya abruptly raises the degree of tension in an already explosive area, thus risking serious consequences beyond the boundaries of the area.

[Vargas Marin] Mr Ambassador, is it true that the meeting between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister that has been scheduled for next month has been cancelled?

[Filatov] I have no official information on that subject, so I cannot say anything.

[Vargas Marin] Considering the possible attitude of your country's government toward the recent events, what do you believe the Government of the Soviet Union will do?

[Filatov] Listen, the way I see it, the greatest concern for the people of the world should be directed now at who will help Libya, and when and how. In this complicated situation, no one should be concerned about the attitude of the Soviet Union, which is always on the side of sovereign countries that are victims of imperialist aggression. Instead, the people should be alarmed at the attitude of the aggressor country, which acted as a pirate of the 20th century -- the United States -- which acted in complete disregard of all the norms of international law and the UN Charter. No one can take justice into his own hands.

[Vargas Marin] Ambassador Filatov, it has been said that there is the possibility of some arrangements in Afghanistan to permit the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

[Filatov] As you know, talks are under way between Afghanistan and Pakistan through the mediation of the respected Peruvian, Secretary General of the United Nations Javier Perez de Cuellar. They have been talking about (?minor details).

[Vargas Marin] Going back to the Libyan question, do you believe that the Soviet Union can help in some way?

[Filatov] Look, as I told you before, we are always on the side of sovereign countries that are the victims of aggression.

[Vargas Marin] In what way could the Soviet Union help....

[Filatov] I can only tell you that we are always on the side of those countries, any country, that is a victim of imperialist aggression.

[Vargas Marin] With military assistance, perhaps?

[Filatov] Look, I told you and I will tell you again that we are always on the side of those countries.

[Vargas Marin] Then, that includes everything.

[Filatov] Well.

[Vargas Marin] You have said so. Thank you very much.

[Filatov] You are welcome.

[Vargas Marin] We thank the Soviet ambassador for cooperating with our program. Thank you, sir, for your participation.

[Filatov] Thank you.

[Vargas Marin] Good morning.

[Filatov] Good morning.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER MEETS GARCIA, PRESS

PY151742 Lima Latinoamericana Television in Spanish 0415 GMT Apr 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal met today with President Alan Garcia Perez. As he came out of Government Palace, he made the following comments to reporters.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Can we assume that you came to see President Garcia regarding the Nicaraguan Government's statement that it will sign the Contadora agreement?

[Cardenal] In fact, the Nicaraguan statement was in complete agreement with their proposal, [words indistinct] of Uruguay and Peru, and I understand that they were very satisfied.

[Reporter] Did you discuss any other topics in particular?

[Cardenal] We primarily talked about questions related to Nicaragua, of course; its difficulties, its economic situation.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, how do the Nicaraguan people feel about the contras?

[Cardenal] The Nicaraguan people are at war, because the government has given them arms. So all the people of Nicaragua are manning the defenses, because our Army is very small and limited by our budget. The Army is small, but what we have is people at arms, defending the revolution. And people who are united and armed will never be defeated.

[Reporter] Do you think the contras will be defeated?

[Cardenal] They have been defeated. They have not had any military victories, despite all the money they get from the largest power in the world, the greatest imperialist in history.

[Reporter] The meeting with President Alan Garcia [words indistinct] Latin American integration.

[Cardenal] The invitation he extended for this cultural gathering is admirable. It seems a good idea to me because I believe that Latin American integration will begin because of our cultural relations. Everything else will come later, because people are more important.

[Reporter] What can you tell about relations between the Nicaraguan Government and the Nicaraguan church?

[Cardenal] The Nicaraguan church is at this time made up of the priests and the people of God. This church is very large, and it supports the revolution. There is also a small small church that is represented by the bishops, who oppose the revolution. The largest part of the church sides with the government, and the smaller part opposes it.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] freedom of expression in Nicaragua. What can you tell us about it?

[Cardenal] Well, we have seven political parties, six of which are in the opposition. Three are rightist parties and three are leftist parties. They oppose the FSLN. These are newspapers and radio stations, some in favor of the government, and others in opposition, virulent opposition, to the government. The thing is that we are in state of war, which calls for some emergency measures. This happens in any country that is at war.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] that peace is about to be attained in Central America.

[Cardenal] You will have to ask the White House that question. [laughter] [end recording]

NATIONAL REACTION TO U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

Senate Resolution

PY171458 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The Senate has expressed its rejection of U.S. intervention in Libya. After a long debate, the senators approved by 12 out of 16 votes a resolution stating:

Concerning the serious Mediterranean crisis, the Senate declares:

1. It condemns any type of terrorism;

2. It vigorously disapproves the methods used by the United States against Libya, which harm international law and disregard the law of peaceful coexistence;

3. It supports the Uruguayan Government in its search for a peaceful solution that prevents the spreading of the conflict.

Parties Condemn Attack

PY171548 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The National Party supports the Spanish Government's call for the countries involved in the Mediterranean crisis to hold negotiations. The Executive Board headed by Wilson Ferreira Aldunate has thus indicated its position on U.S. attack against Libya, as well as the Nicaraguan and Paraguayan crises.

Regarding Paraguay, the National Party offered its support for Paraguayan efforts toward an orderly transition to democracy, while it condemned the violation of human rights, as in the case of opposition member Miguel Abdon Saguier.

Regarding Nicaragua, the National Party has declared that it is a fervent supporter of Latin American solutions to Latin American problems and adhered to the Contadora Group proposals, which faithfully reflect the aspirations of the Latin American peoples.

Senator Juan Raul Ferreira, Blanco Party secretary for international affairs, expressed the opinion of the party on the U.S.-Libyan crisis.

[Begin recording] We, of course, condemn the U.S. aggression, although we emphatically reject international terrorism, as we have always rejected all terrorist acts. Our party believes, however, that terrorist acts cannot be used as an excuse for an aggression such as this, which has killed innocent people, and above all, exposed the world to the risks of an international confrontation with unforeseeable consequences.

The National Party has condemned the U.S. aggression, and, after analyzing the peace negotiations proposed by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, has decided to support fully the Spanish Government's call to the European countries in the Mediterranean area to create a negotiating body, which I have called a Mediterranean Contadora Group, to give the countries whose security is endangered by foreign interests a decisive voice in the peace negotiations, which we hope will be successful. [end recording]

The Civic Union has also repudiated the U.S. aggression against Libya and said that it violates international law. The party added that no country must think it has the right to take justice into its own hands. The statement released by the party says that this does not mean that the Civic Union approves of Libyan foreign policy, but it expresses the conviction that only the international community can apply measures of force, and that such measures must always follow the rules of the UN Charter for peaceful solutions to international conflicts.

Communists Condemn 'Aggression'

PY160127 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] While awaiting a Foreign Ministry communique on the Libyan-U.S. situation, the Uruguayan Communist Party has expressed its most energetic condemnation of the bombing of Libya. The Communist Party states that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has once again demonstrated that his foreign policy is based essentially on state terrorism with aggressions against sovereign countries. It also states that repudiation must grow in Latin America in view of this aggression and of more and more serious aggressions and invasions of our brother country, Nicaragua.

DEPUTIES REJECT INTERVENTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PY171858 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] After a long debate, the Chamber of Deputies approved a resolution rejecting foreign intervention in Central America. Although this resolution was debated for many hours, unanimity could not be achieved, because the bloc of the Colorado and Batallist Union voted against it. The text of the resolution, approved by 35 of 41 votes, reads as follows:

Considering the serious crisis Nicaragua is facing and the need to ensure peace for strife-torn Central America, the Chamber of Deputies resolves that:

1. We reject any direct or indirect foreign intervention in the region. We also assert the validity of the principles of self-determination, territorial integrity, respect for human rights, and the free democratic expression of the peoples.

2. The U.S. congressional resolution rejecting further aid to irregular forces fighting in Nicaraguan territory contributes to promoting peace in the region.

3. The negotiations of the Contadora and Support Groups are Latin America's best contribution to promoting peace in Central America.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION ON U.S.-LIBYAN CONFLICT

FL171158 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0420 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Tonight the Mexican Government deplored military or terrorist acts because, aside from being contrary to commitments made by UN member-states in the San Francisco Charter, they represent a serious threat to international peace. Announcing tonight the Mexican Government's position on military acts between the United States and Libya, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat indicated that force should not replace peaceful means to solve controversies provided by international law or the responsibility of resorting to pertinent UN organs.

The Foreign Secretariat noted that the Mexican Government has followed with great concern the violent circumstances affecting the Mediterranean zone and threatening international peace and security. It said the situation is regrettable and that it has caused the consternation of the international community, because efforts to avoid escalation of violence through a political solution have been unsuccessful.

Mexico will continue urging that force should not replace diplomatic efforts. It mentions that the United Nations has the role of preventing violations of international law and deciding measures to be adopted to sanction illicit acts such as terrorism.

On various occasions the Mexican Government has strongly condemned terrorist acts, and today it insists on the need for the international community to adopt measures in combating this dreadful crime. Finally, the Mexican Government asserted that diplomatic negotiations should be used instead of force as means to solve controversies. In this way, the Mexican Government urges the conflicting parties to stop reciprocal violent acts which can only exacerbate the situation and cause more loss of lives.

USSR ENVOY ON ECONOMIC BOYCOTT AGAINST LIBYA

FL180206 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0020 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, 17 April (NOTIMEX) -- The USSR opposes the economic boycott the United States is attempting to impose on Libya, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev said today. Interviewed following the inauguration of the 21st meeting of ECLA, which is being held here, he added that the United States is following that line to create a situation of pressure on a country that it later will seek to liquidate, in addition to preparing a military intervention under the pretext that Libya is unbearable.

It is not only now that the USSR rejects the U.S. policy of economic blockade, which the United States intends to impose on Libya as it is already doing to Nicaragua and Cuba, he said. The United States should not lose its head and should act calmly and especially not piratically, he said. He noted that we have only one earth, which we must preserve,and to do so we must live without aggressions. He criticized U.S. globalism, through which the United States is attempting to become the policeman of the world by asserting that all the world's nations belong to a bloc in order to be able to interfere in different countries.

The ambassador said the world must fight not only individual but state terrorism, such as the United States practices. Rostislav Sergeyev said that the position of the USSR in the present series of meetings of ECLA is to urge a new world economic order while advancing a proposal that a world congress on economic matters be held to seek new conditions and a new order based on greater fairness.

SOUTHERN COMMAND ALERT AFTER BOMB THREAT

PA180328 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0249 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Panama City, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Southern Command this afternoon mobilized its forces to search for a bomb that an anonymous caller said would explode in the command's headquarters. Although the explosive device was not located, the U.S. military stationed on the banks of the Panama Canal declared a "general alert" late today.

The spokesman of the U.S. forces stationed in this capital [as received] told ACAN-EFE that "proper measures" to locate and deactivate the device "were taken as a precaution."

The source said: "Everything is OK now. Unfortunately, such threats are nothing new." According to the military source, the origin of the anonymous phone call is being investigated. He did not give any details, however.

The Southern Command headquarters is continuing the "normal protection" that it has always required, one of its officers told ACAN-EFE.

In the Southern Command, one of the four that the United States maintains in the world to defend its interests, 9,000 Army members and 8,000 civilians serve. The U.S. military reportedly is maintaining "cautious" security measures in Panama after the U.S. bombing in Tripoli on Tuesday.

NORIEGA COMMENTS ON U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

PA180202 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0007 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Interview with Defense Forces Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega at the Panamanian Air Force Base in Panama City "this afternoon" by unidentified reporter -- recorded]

[Text] [Noriega] The military attack on Libya is in line with one of the fundamental aspects of war: the surprise factor. The surprise factor was confronted with the reaction capability of the enemy. The attack was carried out based on the experience the United States gained as a result of the hostages in Iraq [as heard]. At that time there was a failure at implementation time. This means that U.S. strategists study past experiences, update them, make changes, and act.

[Reporter] General, do you believe that this U.S. strategy could stop terrorism at the international level?

[Noriega] Definitely not. To understand what the reaction to this attack will be, one must understand how the Arabs think, how the opponent thinks. This attack will not stop terrorism, because psychological, international, and military factors are involved in terrorism. These factors distort struggles. Attacks of this nature do not stop terrorism. This type of attack could make those who engage in terrorism think twice, but what they will do is make the world terrorist system more sophisticated.

[Reporter] Gen Noriega, in view of this situation, what is your point of view regarding terrorism in our country? We are speaking about very delicate situations.

[Noriega] We have already been warned about terrorist targets that included Panama. Now we are seeing that those who not long ago smiled about this warning are now very much concerned over the Panama Canal problem. We have the intelligence, and we have the information.

[Reporter] Thank you, commander.

REAGAN, AL-QADHDHAFI: 'DANGEROUS EXTREMES'

PA171535 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 17 Apr 86 p 4

["Firing Line" column by Jose Franco: "Reagan and Al-Qadhdhafi: Dangerous Extremes"]

[Text] We believe that the invasion [as published] of Libya has been a mistake by President Reagan not only because of the tragedy involved in a bombing of that kind, but because of the implications of the action itself. At the bottom of all these deplorable circumstances there is a clash of various cultures and civilizations which, unfortunately, have not been understood, or no efforts have been made to understand them. The problem with the Arabs is a time bomb that was left by European countries a long time ago, which had only now begun to defuse.

We think that a large sector of the U.S. people are very worried about President Reagan's decision to take a position of war without the full consent of the Senate and disregarding the advice of the Soviet Union and the NATO countries, which recommended other potions, strong actions, but not war actions. Aside from the apparent victory in this controntation with Libya, Reagan's political star will begin to decline because, definitely, most North American do not want a war of any kind. And we think that many of them will ask -- just as it was decided unilaterally to invade that country in the Middle East: Who will guarantee that the Soviet Union or any other nation will not be invaded? The doubt already exists, and that doubt is no guarantee [as published] in the hands of a leader who heads the world's most powerful country. In other words, with President Reagan there is a threat of nuclear war.

One cannot deny Mr al-Qadhdhafi's extremism, religious fanaticism, and ties with a state terrorism that no one who is sane wants to accept.

In conclusion, we think that we are dealing with dangerous political extremes -- the policy of President Reagan and that of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi -- which are not in line with our present times, which demands respect for the compliance with international agreements and pacts and in which dialogue and negotiation must replace armed confrontation.

We ask: What will remain from the explosion of these missiles? There will be dead and wounded and a terrible hatred and vengeance in the Arab world which will still be felt whether Al-Qadhdhafi is in power or not. Rancor is already present in the Arab world, which is where the danger lies.

What is painful about these regrettable incidents, we think, is that humankind, with educated and responsible people and with honest leaders, can suddenly be at the mercy of extremist leaders, who, frankly speaking, are not in line with the policy of calm, goodwill, steadiness, and respect among nations that must be the guide in our troubled times.

AMBASSADORS ON SIGNING CONTADORA PEACE PLAN

PA170016 Guatemala City Teleonce Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The Central American foreign ministers have a deadline to sign the Contadora peace plan; Nicaraguan Ambassador Orlando Rojas and Honduran Ambassador Nadina Lefebre give their opinions:

[Begin recording] [Rojas] I will repeat what the president [Daniel Ortega] has said: Nicaragua has never refused to sign the peace plan. Let me remind you that Nicaragua was the first and only country willing to sign the 1984 peace plan. During the recent meeting in Panama, Nicaragua did not say it would not sign the peace plan. Nicaragua said that it will sign the peace plan, provided the United States stops its pressures on our country. This is an absolutely valid and elemental request.

[Unidentified reporter] Is this the only condition?

[Rojas] Yes, that is the only condition.

[Lefebre] The Honduran Government would suspend all military maneuvers and military agreements if Nicaragua accepted a control and verification of the arms it possesses. The Central American countries believe one of the major problems is the amount of arms that Nicaragua has. None of the four Central American countries can compare their arsenals with Nicaragua's. If Nicaragua accepts arms control and verification, the Honduran Government would be willing to suspend its military maneuvers with the United States and sign the Contadora peace plan. Being neighbors with Nicaragua, we are very much interested in signing the peace plan. [end recording]

Ambassadors Lefebre and Rojas also talked about the Central American presidents' summit next month in Esquipulas, Chiquimula Department, Guatemala.

[Begin recording] [Lefebre] The Honduran Government and people are pleased with the idea of the presidents' meeting, because it will be an opportunity to get together and express their brotherly feelings, which they have not done in a very long time. It will definitely contribute to a better understanding.

[Rojas] It will also prove that the Central American countries are intrested in consolidating peace and democracy.

[Reporter] What will Nicaragua's attitude be regarding the presidents' meeting?

[Rojas] Nicaragua will reiterate what it has been saying all along, that its ultimate objective is to consolidate peace and democracy in Central America. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR U.S. EMBASSY IN SAN JOSE

PA180406 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0355 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] San Jose, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- A bomb exploded at 2100 near the U.S. Embassy in this capital. As a result of the explosion three passersby were injured and the windows in nearby buildings were destroyed. The bomb exploded some 50 meters from the embassy, in front of the U.S. Consulate. The injured are a woman and two men whose indentity has not been announced yet.

Further Details

PA180427 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0413 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] San Jose, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- A fragmentation grenade exploded near the U.S. Embassy in this capital at 2100 tonight and wounded three people. The bomb could have been hurled from a moving vehicle. The police detained a newspaper salesman who was near the site of the the explosion as a witness. The explosion injured three passersby and shattered the windows of nearby buildings. The bomb exploded about 50 meters from the U.S. Embassy and in front of the U.S. Consulate in this capital. One of the injured is Yanet Alvarez, 19. The others are two men who have not yet been identified.

CIVIL GUARDS, EPS CLASH AT BORDER 16 APRIL

PA171641 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1607 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] San Jose, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- It was officially reported today that Costa Rican civil guards and Nicaraguan Army troops clashed last night with mortars and other weapons at the border between the two countries. No casualties have been reported. Civil Guard General Director Oscar Vidal said that the fighting, which lasted approximately 15 minutes, took place at 1850 on 16 April near Los Chiles, where there is a police guard post. Vidal said that a patrol of eight guardsmen clashed with an undetermined number of militiamen in Costa Rican territory. The militiamen initially withdrew, but later returned with reinforcements.

According to Vidal, both forces used mortars and other low-caliber weapons, which possess considerable firepower. However, he did not give any additional details. The clash ended when the area was totally dark, at which time the civil guardsmen withdrew to their garrison without suffering any casualties.

The Civil Guard returned to the site of the incident at dawn today to gather evidence on the clash, which will be used to support a protest note to be issued by the Foreign Ministry. This has been the first armed clash since June 1985, when a Costa Rican garrison on the Atlantic side was attacked by Sandinist planes, without serious consequences. On 31 May of that same year, Costa Rican civil guardsmen fell in an ambush prepared by Sandinist soldiers in the border sector of Las Crucitas, where two guards were killed and nine were wounded.

Calm Restored

PA172022 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A climate of expectation prevails at the northern border following a Sandinist incursion yesterday that ended with an armed clash with a Civil Guard patrol guarding the area of Las Tablillas, Los Chiles. The vigilance post of La Cruz, Upala, and Los Chiles reported that there is calm in the area; they added that other than yesterday's incident, there has been nothing abnormal in the previous days.

Civil Guard Director Colonel Oscar Vidal said that national security authorities will release a report on the nature of the armed clash and the corresponding evidence in the next few hours. Meanwhile, Public Security Minister Banjamin Piza said that they are awaiting more specfic reports on the incident. Reinforcements were sent to the site for further clarification.

According to the Civil Guard director, the clash took place approximately 800 km [as heard] inside national territory. During the crossfire, the two sides used mortars and other weapons of lesser caliber, but with considerable power, the top national security official said. Col Oscar Vidal also said that a couple living in a small ranch 800 meters, and not 800 km, from the border limit [pasarraya] told a nephew about the frequent visits by Sandinist troops to collect information on the contras. The couple's relative, in turn, told the Civil Guard about this, and an operation to capture the invaders was organized. Civil Guard members arrived yesterday in the area in which the Sandinists usually enter; they found the invaders questioning the couple, who resides in the ranch near the border.

When the communists saw national troops, they opened fire; our troops could not repel the attack because they were afraid of hurting the civilians. However, as soon as the peasants took refuge, the national Civil Guard repelled the aggression and forced the Sandinists to flee. However, national troops were attacked again by Sandinist forces from the other side of the border and were forced to retreat in the face of the ferocious attack.

National troops received mortar troop support from the Los Chiles post and forced the Sandinists to give up their bold plan. There have been no incidents at the border with Nicaragua for the past 9 months. We must point out that in May, 1985, the Sandinists killed two Civil Guards. Nine others were wounded during an ambush in Las Crucitas, on the Costa Rican side. In view of that incident, the government of Luis Alberto Monge froze relations with Nicaragua, which were resumed in February this year.

MONGE NOTES DETERMINATION TO SUPPORT U.S. POLICY

PA170259 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge has said that Costa Rica is determined to share the U.S. fate in its struggle for peace and freedom and against terrorism and totalitarianism. He stated this during the opening yesterday morning of a bridge built by U.S. military engineers in Hatillo Viejo de Dominical. Monge said that the work and presence of the military men have attested to the 100-year-old alliance between the United States and Costa Rica.

In addition, Monge said that the U.S.-Costa Rican alliance is expressed through a spirit of solidarity in view of the dangers to peace and freedom. He emphasized Central America's current difficult moment when totalitarian ideas constitute a threat. According to the president, totalitarianism is expressed through terrorism, and for this reason the Costa Rican-U.S. alliance also (?opposes) terrorism. Also, Monge said that his policy during the latest nearly 4 years has coincided with that of Ronald Reagan. He indicated that neither he nor Reagan would have met the desires of their respective peoples if their policies had not agreed. In turn, U.S. Ambassador Lewis Arthur Tambs stressed the importance of the bridge built for the Dominical community and thanked the government for asking the military engineers to come to Costa Rica.

MONGE WITHHOLDS COMMENT ON U.S. CONTRA AID VOTE

PA171910 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Last night President Luis Alberto Monge refrained from commenting on the U.S. Senate's [as heard] rejection of the contra aid requested by President Reagan.

Referring to a question in that regard, the president said that it is a domestic U.S. issue in which he did not find it advisable to interfere. He said that President Reagan has been sincere and consistent in his Central American policy and that the contra aid rejection is a factor of internal policy involving the stand of certain senators and U.S. politicians who do not share that president's views.

In addition, Monge noted that he views the contra aid issue as a domestic affair of the United States, and that is why, he said, he does not want to interfere by giving opinion in favor or against it.

Asked if the U.S. attack on Libya is a prelude to an invasion of Nicaragua, Monge said that the sending of U.S. troops to that country is not foreseen, in spite of the fact that President Reagan is obviously opposed to the regime established in Managua. Furthermore, Monge said that bureaucratic red tape has delayed U.S. aid to Costa Rica. He stated that remarks by President-elect Oscar Arias on U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries have had no effect on this delay. He concluded that he trusts the economic aid that the U.S. Government will give to Costa Rica will be received in April.

ARIAS TO TOUR SOUTH AMERICA, DENIES U.S. PRESSURE

PA162259 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 86

[By Ana Cecilia Espinach]

[Text] I am reporting from Juan Santamaria International Airport, where I just interviewed President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez about reports carried by U.S. newspapers saying that the U.S. Government is exerting economic pressure on Costa Rica to get it to support the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Here is what he told me:

[Begin Arias recording] I am making this trip to have another opportunity to talk to the presidents of the countries that comprise the Contadora Support Group. The purpose of this trip is to explain, as I did to the Central American and Contadora Group countries, Costa Rica's foreign policy once I assume the Presidency on 8 May.

I also wish to extend them a personal invitation to my inauguration. Now, regarding the reports about the U.S. Government exerting pressure on me and members of my government, that is absolutely false. At no time have we received any such pressure, and I am certain that it will not happen in the future. Our relations with United States, as with all the democratic governments of the world, are going to be very cordial and based on mutual respect. There are times when we are going to agree on some issues and disagree on others, but that is absolutely normal in political and diplomatic relations among states. [end recording]

These were President-elect Arias' statements just before leaving for South America.

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO SIGN CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA170054 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez yesterday announced to Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia the decision of the Luis Alberto Monge government about the negotiating schedule for the signing of the Contadora document for peace in Central America.

In accordance with the Costa Rican Government's policy, Gutierrez voiced Costa Rica's willingness to participate in the negotiations and sign the historic document for peace on 6 June. In his message to the Panamanian diplomat, the Costa Rican foreign minister said that for Costa Rica, the signing of the document is the most important step that could be taken for peace in the region.

In addition, the message of the Costa Rican president also clearly indicated that the Monge administration's decision to sign the peace document on 6 June was made after consultation with the government-elect of Dr Oscar Arias, who will assume office on 8 May. In the communication to the Panamanian foreign minister, the Costa Rican foreign minister told him that, through him, this decision will be announced to the Colombian, Mexican, and Venezuelan foreign ministers in their capacity as member-countries of the Contadora Group.

Finally, and on behalf of the Costa Rican Government, Gutierrez reiterated his country's full agreement with the Panama agreements made on 5 and 7 April, both regarding the Contadora Document and its revision.

FOREIGN MINISTER-DESIGNATE ON FUTURE POLICIES

PA180223 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Future Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has reasserted that the principle of nonintervention will be the basis for the next government's foreign policy. Madrigal Nieto, who will become foreign minister on 8 May, will enforce the following foreign policy principles:

1. Unwavering defense of Costa Rica's national sovereignty, political independence, and territorial integrity.

2. Absolute respect for international laws staunch support for the principle of self-determination, and strict abidance by the principle of nonintervention in other countries' internal affaires. Referring to neutrality, the guidelines will be as follows: "Absolute neutrality concerning armed conflicts between other countries as well as other states' internal conflicts."

The next government's pledge concerning foreign policy is clear and categorical: "Support the promotion of representative democracy and reject all forms of totalitarism." Madrigal Nieto, who will depart with President Arias tomorrow on a tour through South America, pointed out the priority areas of his work at the ministry: the Central American crisis and international cooperation; all this must be based on the values of peace and liberty. Regarding Central America, peace will be priority number one, and Costa Rica will advocate solutions attained through a dialogue. Madrigal said: Costa Rica supports the Contadora Group, but the future government wants specific actions.

Madrigal Nieto will face the challenge of a disorganized Foreign Relations Ministry. It is necessary to continue reorganizing the ministry -- a task that has already begun -- to improve the use of existing resources. This demands a modernization of the ministry. Foreign Minister-designate Madrigal Nieto will have Carlos Rivera Bianchini, current leader of the National Liberal Party's parliamentary group, as his right-hand man at the ministry. Rivera will assume the post of deputy foreign minister.

The names of the new Costa Rican ambassadors abroad will be revealed soon. The new foreign minister and president-elect are already involved in this selection.

During tours abroad with Dr Arias Sanchez Foreign Minister-designate Madrigal Nieto has met with his colleagues in Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

An informal meeting will be held between the Contadora and Support Group foreign ministers and the Central American foreign ministers during the inauguration in San Jose on 8 May, if Nicaragua sends Foreign Minister D'Escoto as member of its delegation. Madrigal Nieto has already met with current Foreign Minister Carlos J. Gutierrez several times.

RURAL GUARD SEIZES ARDE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

PA171925 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] According to ARDE spokeman Miguel Caracas, the communications equipment seized by the Rural Guard in Escaau on Tuesday was not operating. Caracas indicated that the Nicaraguans who were arrested and whose last names were Flores Morales and Mairena Solis were taking care of the house and are involved with the equipment that was seized.

Caracas said that the radio equipment, the transmitter, the generator, and the Betamax are owned by ARDE. He also said that the house raided by the Rural Guard in Belo Horizonte was used to treat members of ARDE wounded in the war. In this way, said Caracas, the use of the house was humanitarian because wounded fighters are defenseless people. Caracas noted that ARDE has the services of Leonel Blandon, a lawyer in charge of defending the two men arrested in the Rural Guard operation.

EL SALVADOR

'FIERCE' FIGHTING REPORTED IN MORAZAN DEPARTMENT

PA170030 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 15 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] San Miguel -- While fierce fighting was raging in a vast area north of the Torola River and Jocoaitique as well as in lower Torola and Meanguera between the guerrillas and troops of three battalions and Military Detachment No 4 based in San Francisco Gotera, Morazan, the clandestine Radio Venceremos said last night that if the Armed Forces High Command insists on creating civil defense groups in towns in that department they will be relentless in their attacks.

The FMLN spokesmen said that they do not want to harm the civilian population but that if there is any insistence on creating civil defense groups they will not be responsible for actions which, using their own words, are imposed by the war.

It has also been learned that the rebel brigade known as the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade is again regrouping with special guerrilla forces and just yesterday resumed fighting in the lower Torola area and Meanguera, attacking the Army troops that are engaged in the "Heroes of Joateca" Operation in Morazan Department. According to reports, several soldiers wounded in combat and by booby traps were evacuated from the area yesterday.

Regarding the fierce fighting north of the Torola River and in Jocoaitique, military sources said that it started at El Volcancillo canton and that in that area the troops of the Military Detachment No 4 commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas managed to clean up several sectors held by rebels, where they discovered several man-made caves and seized arsenals, medicine, and foodstuffs stored in them.

Bodies of guerrillas who defended the case to their deaths were also found. Fighting in the area is very bloody, and the guerrillas' resistance strong. Therefore, the Armed Forces have called for support from field artillery and have shelled the area with 105-mm guns emplaced in Osicala, 5 km away. Mortars, planes, and helicopter gunships have also been thrown into battle, the reports said.

Yesterday it was reported that the Army was able to recover the body of soldiers Jose Jacinto Hernandez Ortix, 18, of Military Detachment No 4, based in San Francisco Gotera. Approximately 2,000 troops from the Lenca, Morazan, Ronald Reagan, and Cacahuatique Battalions are also participating in the fighting.

Yesterday judicial authorities identified the body of Lorean Alvarez, 18, which was found at the bottom of a well located in El Havillal canton. Her head had been severed, and, according to the justice of the peace in charge, she was murdered 8 days ago. The public security authorites said they have a clue to the indentity of her murderer.

Peasant Catedra Ariaza, 42, died in the hospital in this city from numerous machete wounds inflicted by unidentified men in an assault in El Ocotillo Canton, jurisdiction of Caopera.

Yesterday FMLN guerrilla forces temporarily occupied the town of Yoloaiquin, Morazan and machine-gunned the muncipal and National Administration for Telecommunications offices. They bought supplies and at night raided the areas around San Francisco Gotera and attacked the guard posts of Military Detachment No 4.

VENCEREMOS ON U.S. AIR ATTACK ON LIBYA

PA171507 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] On Monday U.S. F-111 fighter bombers bombed Tripoli, capital of Libya, and the city of Benghazi, leaving a toll of hundreds of civilian casualties, most of them [words indistinct]. The Libyan news agency, JANA, said that (?two) F-111's were downed by Libyan antiaircraft batteries. The report added that the attack took place at 0220 and that it even affected diplomatic offices, including the French Consulate, which suffered some damage.

Speaking Monday night, Washington time, the warmongering U.S. President announced the bombing in a speech to the nation, using justifications that reminds one of the genocidal atomic bombing of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, which left hundreds of thousands of casualties. After the criminal bombing of the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, the Arab countries stated that they would support Libya in the case of an attack against that country. Iran, Syria, and the Soviet Union expressed their total support for Libya.

Libya is a country in northern Africa on the strategic Mediterranean Sea [words indistinct]. (?It has) a popular anti-imperialist government [words indistinct] the warmongering Reagan administration has centered all its arrogance and aggressiveness against that country. Monday's air strike seeks to humiliate the Libyan people and Government [words indistinct] and its highest leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [words indistinct] popular support (?for) the revolution.

The U.S. air attack, which seriously endangers world peace, will surely be answered by Libya with more powerful and [word indistinct] weapons [words indistinct] the (?men capable) of attacking the imperialist anywhere in the world. It has been reported at the last minute that Libyan torpedo boats attacked a radar base in southern Italy. It is a U.S. radar base.

The attack against Libya again shows the arrogance [words indistinct] of the warmongering Reagan administration, which does not dare to land its troops.

The bombing against Libya will not humiliate or [word indistinct] the world's peoples. On the contrary, it angers us and [words indistinct] against U.S. imperialism. The warmongers can be sure that the criminal and cowardly air attack against the brother Libyan people will have a forceful reply, not only from the Libyan people but from all the peoples wo struggle for their liberation and the liberated peoples who maintain an honorable and anti-imperialist position.

Washington's warmongers should not forget that there are millions of anti-imperialist fighters throughout the world, in Lebanon, Iran, Europe, Africa, Nicaragua, El Salvador, South America, and even in the United States. The world's peoples will know how to respond to Washington's terrorism, because the biggest [word indistinct] of terrorism in the world is the White House in Washington, where the biggest terrorist, named Ronald Reagan, (?lives). Reagan is the terrorist who causes civilian casualties and [word indistinct] in Nicaragua and other countries [words indistinct]. Terrorism is what took place in Tripoli on 14 April. The peoples of the world will forcefully reply to the Reaganite terrorism.

FMLN OPPOSES CREATION OF CIVIL DEFENSE

PA162359 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] According to an intelligence report we have received, on 15 March a meeting was held in San Francisco Gotera. This meeting was organized by the U.S. Embassy. Present at this meeting were a U.S. Embassy official, a U.S. military adviser, the governor of Morazan Department, and the mayors of Morazan. The mayors were invited to the meeting to be informed of the counterinsurgency plan.

The U.S. Embassy official and U.S. military adviser took the floor to explain to the mayors that it was extremely urgent to set up a civil defense system in every town as a way to help the Army. After offering to increase the aid given by the U.S. Government, the U.S. officials insisted that it was necessary to reorganize the paramilitary organization that the advance of the rebel forces destroyed several years ago. The mayor of Lolotiquillo took the floor to say that he would follow the plan presented by the U.S. officials.

This intelligence report proves that the U.S. Embassy is worried because its counterinsurgency plan has failed. Due to the fact that the colonels in Duarte's Army proved themselves incapable of implementing the plan, the U.S. officials and advisers are now directly involving themselves. We have already reported on the continuous presence of U.S. military advisers in Morazan. We reported on the North Americans who accompanied the Arce Battalion during their operation in Morazan Department. One of these North Americans was injured when a mine exploded in the area of San Diego.

Lenca Battalion has been patrolling the areas of Corinto and Joateca with the participation of U.S. advisers. The number of advisers grows each day, and they participate in the patrol and reconnaissance operations we have seen in this department.

Another case that proves the participation of U.S. advisers in these operations is that of Mrs Ventura Diaz Chica, who was arrested on 7 December 1985 and taken to the headquarters in San Francisco Gotera.

She was interrogated by one of the U.S. advisers who is at that headquarters. Her statements were picked up by TIME magazine, and Radio Venceremos will carry them shortly.

All this demonstrated the degree of U.S. participation in the Salvadoran conflict, their concern because of their failures, and also proves that they do not trust the chiefs of the battalions and detachments.

Our reports confirm that the North Americans have undertaken the military coordination, the tactical control of the operations in Morazan Department, the planning of the operations, and the drafting of the policy of economic strangulation and psychological terrorism against the civilians. Their goal is to force the people out of this area.

The leadership of the Military Detachment No 4 is now in the hands of the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. officers. Colonel Mauricio Vargas has been replaced and now acts as a simple puppet with no authority or say-so regarding the military plans in Morazan. This situation became evident when Col Vargas was summoned to the U.S. Embassy where he was decorated and presented with a juicy monetary reward for services rendered to the U.S. Government. After this summons, Mauricio Vargas was replaced and now only handles the dollars and the tons of clothes and medicine sent to Morazan Department to be distributed among the displaced people. This business has been very profitable for Col Vargas, as well as for Col Yanez. The business has been so profitable that he has been able to expand his construction material factory, his coffee farms, houses, and his nice bank accounts.

Prior to the elections we warned that we would not allow the creation of local municipal powers in this eastern area of the country because the mayors were appointed to implement the U.S. military plan. The presence of U.S. Embassy officials and Yankee advisers at the meeting in San Francisco Gotera on 25 March aimed at reorganizing the civil defense is proof that we were not mistaken when we said that the mayors were being used as instruments of the military plan against the Salvadoran people, the U.S. plan against El Salvador. We did not allow the mayorships to operate, and we will not allow the reorganization of the civil defense. We feel that this reorganization is even a more serious matter, because it represents a direct implementation of the U.S. Government's plans. This was proven by the mayors who attended this meeting. We will be firm in our actions against the U.S. plans. We will not allow the reorganization of the civil defense bands.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER CONFIRMS PEACE PLAN ACCEPTANCE

PA170345 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 16 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] Guatemala officially announced yesterday to the Panamanian Government that it would sign the Contadora peace plan. Meanwhile, Nicaragua is putting conditions on accepting the peace plan, which it will sign only "if by 6 June, the U.S. aggression has definitely stopped."

Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita told PRENSA LIBRE yesterday afternoon that the government of President Cerezo "officially announced to the Panamanian Government its decision to sign the Contadora peace plan in a ceremony to be held on 6 June." Foreign Minister Quinonez said that "Guatemala remains steadfast in this respect and will continue to support the Contadora efforts to the last minute. In other words, it will not change its decision, and it will go to Panama to sign the document."

Quinonez also said that Salvadoran Foreign Minister Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount told him that his government will do the same; it will sign the document, but that "Nicaragua has given a negative reply."

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Embassy in Guatemala issued a communique which says: "Nicaragua agrees to sign the Contadora peace plan on 6 June, if by that date the U.S. aggression against our country has completely ended and an agreement has been reached on the pending issues of the modified plan: all this within the framework of the concept explicitly established in the Caraballeda document."

Nicaragua accepts and fully supports the proposals contained in the 7 April declaration to the effect that to have peace in the region it is indispensable for one nation to stop intervening in the internal affairs of other countries, because it is incompatible with the principles and norms of the UN and OAS Charters and it is also a flagrant violation of the international legal order.

Views U.S. Contra Aid

PA171601 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0349 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Guatemala, 16 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita said today that if the United States does not provide direct economic or logistical aid to the anti-Sandinist rebels, a situation of detente could emerge in the Nicaraguan conflict. The $100 million in aid U.S. President Ronald Reagan has requested for the Nicaraguan contras "is an affair strictly between the United States and the Nicaraguan Government," the foreign minister said.

Today the U.S. House of Representatives refused to debate Reagan's proposal to grant $100 million to the contras, but the White House can soon present the request again by way of another bill.

Upon being informed today of the U.S. Congress decision, the Guatemalan Government considered that "this will help to improve the efforts of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama)."

"This decision," the official said, "could at any given time change the attitude of the Nicaraguan Government, which has deadlocked the signing of the peace document recently proposed by the Contadora Group in Panama. The foreign minister said: "Peace must be achieved in the region, and the best way to achieve this is for the Central Americans to find political solutions by way of a dialogue, which could be carried out within the framework of a Central American parliament advocated by President Cerezo. We are respectful, because we want our democratic path to be respected." Quinonez Amezquita pointed out that Guatemala must observe the conditions established in the "Guatemala declaration." Guatemala supported this declaration signed by the Latin American Parliament, which met in this capital between 3 and 5 April.

The official pointed out that the "meddling" that takes place to prevent the solution of the conflicts in the area "cannot be imposed from outside and through the brutal resource of force."

"The solution must be Latin American, negotiated, and pluralistic." Quinonez Amezquita said. President Cerezo's position was outlined in a speech by Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran, president of the OAS Security Council, on occasion of the "Day of the Americas," presidential spokesman Julio Santos said.

the government feels that "the situation has seriously deteriorated and that the border incidents that have been taking place could degenerate into generalized military confrontations, so we must intensify our efforts to reach an agreement," Andrade Diaz-Duran said. He added that "Central Americans, who in the end must make that final decisions, must prove their political will and make progress in the peace effort."

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

PA180343 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Message from President Daniel Ortega to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi -- date not given: read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyan, Tripoli

My brother: Given the brutal terrorist action launched by the U.S. Government against the people of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, I wish to send sentiments of solidarity from the FSLN National Directorate and the Nicaraguan people and Government.

The bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi caused the deaths of civilians and children. Once more the current U.S. Administration is characterized by launching and advocating this type of aggression, which victimizes women, children, and the elderly.

Please accept, my dear brother Al-Qadhdhafi, our condolences for the loss of your small daughter. Please extend our message of solidarity to the relatives of the victims.

Fraternally,

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST LIBYA ATTACK, CONGRESS VOTE

PA171453 [Editorial Report] Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 17 April carries several reports on demonstrations held in Nicaragua on 16 April "to express solidarity with Libya and to reject the immoral discussion of the $100 million for the Somozist mercenaries." The demonstrations were held in the cities of Jinotega, Leon, and Managua.

An unidentified station announcer says that in Jinotega thousands "condemned the U.S. aggression against the Libyan people and said they were prepared to face any similar action against Nicaragua." At the Jinotega demonstration, an FSLN representative urged the people "to join the local troops to defend the city," the announcer emphasized.

In Leon, Radio Sandino reports, the people marched "to repudiate the U.S. Congress' debates on increasing funds for the contras" and also showed their solidarity with the Libyan people.

Turning to Managua, the announcer reports that "thousands upon thousands" marched in the Managua streets and then met at the Plaza of the Nonaligned "to tell the imperialists: You shall not pass; and to tell the Libyan people: We support you."

The announcer states that the people were rejecting the approval of funds for the contras and condemning the U.S. bombing of Libya, adding that the Libyan flag and pictures of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi were carried by the demonstrators in Managua. The announcer notes that various speakers at this demonstration "demanded the revolutionary government provide them with rifles to defeat the Yankee invaders."

Speaking on behalf of the government at the Plaza of the Nonaligned, Carlos Carrion, "government delegate to Region 3," emphasized "we cannot permit that there be anyone in work centers or schools speaking in favor of the $100 million, in favor of the death of our people." The Radio Sandino announcer quotes Carrion as saying that "with the cowardly bombing of Libya, Reagan is trying to scare us," to which the crowd answered it wanted weapons.

In another report on the same demonstration held in Managua, the announcer emphasizes that "the people are determined to win, following the slogan of 'Free fatherland, or death'." He adds that they "protested and condemned the U.S. Administration's actions against the brother people of Libya and the supply of more funds for the counter-revolutionaries."

Children Protest

PA180115 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Throughout the entire national territory there were peace demonstrations today protesting aggressive U.S. policies. The UN headquarters and Mexican Embassy were invaded by a sea of children who shouted slogans demanding that aid to the contras end and stating their solidarity with the children of Libya who are suffering today from U.S. aggression. The children insisted on presenting a letter at the UN headquarters, but unexplainably no one came out to receive it. In eastern Managua approximately 12,000 children visited the Mexican Embassy, where Jose Luis la Madrid received their letters asking for peace.

[Begin recording] [La Madrid] I want you to know that when the Mexican president reads these letters he will be encouraged to maintain the struggle for peace. [end recording]

Members of the Association of Sandinist Children presented hundreds of letters from Nicaraguan children to the secretary of Brazilian Embassy [name indistinct]. The children presented thousands of letters from Nicaraguan children to the various Contadora Group and Support Group embassies. They stated their concern over war and peace. One of the embassies that received letters was the Brazilian Embassy.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified Brazilian Embassy official] I thank the children for bringing the letters for the president. I am sure that he will respond as soon as possible. I believe that Contadora has received support and will be much more encouraged now with this very authentic expression by the Nicaraguan children. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT DENIES GETTING LIBYAN TERRORIST MONEY

PA180312 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0228 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Interior Minister Tomas Borge denied here today that the Libyan Government of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi delivered $400 million to Nicaragua for terrorist activities.

Borge thus rejected a statement by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who said yesterday that Libya had delivered this sum to the Sandinist for this purpose.

The Nicaraguan official admitted, however, that Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, "lent $100 million" to Nicaragua. He did not specify for what purpose. Borge also denied President Reagan's statement about Nicaragua placing an order for arms with Libya. Borge mentioned this in a speech before hundreds of Indians and blacks in Puerto Cabezas, on the Atlantic coast, 380 km from the capital. Borge said; The U.S. Government "accuses us of being a Libyan base" in the region "to justify an attack against Nicaragua."

President Reagan said at the House of Representatives in Washington: "Archterrorist Al-Qadhdhafi sent $100 million, a weapons arsenal, and advisers to Nicaragua to bring his war to the United States." The Sandinist official added that the Reagan administration's campaign of accusing this country of being the "epicenter of state terrorism means that the U.S. Administration will bomb Managua and Puerto Cabezas." The interior minister asserted that the White House "has tried to make the U.S. people believe that we are terrorists."

Approximately 6 months ago President Reagan described Nicaragua, along with Cuba, North Korea, Vietnam, and Ethiopia, as a country that carries out "state terrorism" Tomas Borge denied that Nicaragua is a "terrorist state" or that it will carry out actions against other countries, especially those in the region and the United States. The Sandinist interior minister asked himself before the people present: "How many Sandinist government bombs have exploded at the White House and in Washington?"

"How many Americans have we killed, and what terrorist plans does Nicaragua have?" Tomas Borge asked himself.

After rejecting the campaign to discredit Nicaragua, the Sandinist minister said that it is no secret that the United States is the leading "terrorist and killer of Nicaraguans." He also described the Americans' reasons for rejecting the Sandinists as "brutal." The Sandinist leader took advantage of his lengthy speech to demonstrate his solidarity with the Libyan Government and people. Tomas Borge pointed out that the death of a U.S. sergeant at a Berlin brothel, which the United States attributed to the Libyans, "was a pretext to order the death of Al-Qadhdhafi's daughter and other persons."

"That excuse does not justify the savage U.S. crime against the Libyan people," he stressed. Commander Borge added: "We are ashamed that many governments did not protest the brutal crime against Libya."

U.S. HOUSE DISAPPROVES IMMEDIATE CONTRA AID

PA171511 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1237 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Last night the U.S. House of Representatives eliminated the possibility of immediately delivering to the Somozist mercenaries the $100 million requested by Reagan to increase his war against Nicaragua. Reports from Washington state that the Republicans supported an amendment by Democrat Lee Hamilton granting $27 million in aid for the alleged refugees as part of a tactic to hinder the congressional maneuvers (?initially) approved by the Democrats. Through this tactic, the Republicans gained time to present a new draft bill in which financing for the Somozists would not be subject to another law, which is what the Democrats sought with their maneuver.

The Republicans announced that their plans seek approval of the aid to the Somozists regardless of the budget law which, in fact, will hinder consideration of the amendment that the White House rejects. The maneuvers by Republicans and Democrats in the House of Representatives have postponed the debate on financing the war against Nicaragua until 12 May, as long as the Republicans manage to obtain 218 votes to re-introduce the issue.

A Washington-datelined report states that the Republican maneuver sought to prevent the funds for the mercenaries from being linked to a draft bill on expenses that is likely to be vetoed by the President. Democratic sources feel that the Republican maneuver also sought to prevent the possible approval of a proposal by conservative Democratic Representative Dave McCurdy who is opposed by the administration. McCurdy's proposal called for the immediate allotment of $30 million in nonlethal aid and that 90 days later -- after new negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua -- a new round of voting would take place to decide on the approval of $70 million in funds to continue the war against Nicaragua.

FSLN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CONTADORA PROCESS

PA172230 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Apr 86 p 3

["Exclusive" interview with Julio Lopez, chief of the International Relations Department of the FSLN and member of the Sandinist Assembly, by unidentified reporter in Managua on 14 April]

[Text] [Question] In its reply to the call from Contadora, the Nicaraguan Government recalled the content of the Caraballeda declaration that establishes 10 simultaneous steps to achieve the signing of the peace document. What significance does this have? Is there any contradiction between the Caraballeda declaration and the Panama resolution?

[Lopez] My first comment is that the Nicaraguan Government's reply is a constructive and flexible reply that seeks to strengthen the process of diplomatic negotiation. In short, it seeks the objective of giving peace a chance. It is also a firm and consistent reply. First, it is consistent with the positions and political commitments acquired by our government in more than 3 years of a negotiating process and, at the same time, it constitutes a strong appeal so that the Contadora and Support Groups will also act in accordance with the official declarations that they have issued.

In effect, the reference to the Caraballeda message is an essential element in our government's reply. I will briefly try to explain its importance: At the end of last year, the negotiation process found itself in a political stalemate, and to overcome that precarious situation the eight foreign ministers of the Contadora and the Support Groups met on 11 and 12 January in Caraballeda. The Caraballeda document for peace, security, and democracy in Central America emerged from that meeting.

That document contains four essential parts that defined:

a) The permanent foundations for peace,

b) The necessary actions to strengthen the fulfillment of those foundations and to promote trust,

c) The diplomatic efforts to obtain explicit support for the foundations and the actions, and

d) The good offices of the group for other necessary actions.

Subsequently, on the occasion of the inauguration of Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, all the Central American foreign ministers signed a declaration adhering to the principles of Caraballeda and the initiatives and actions proposed in that message. Therefore our government fully adhered to the Caraballeda declaration. The declaration especially proposed nine actions, stating that: "That foreign ministers agreed that in order to achieve the proposed objective of creating mutual trust, it is essential that these initiatives be carried out simultaneously."

In other words, the following must be carried out in a simultaneous manner: the resumption and conclusion of the negotiations on the peace document; a halt to the foreign support of unconventional forces and insurrectional movements; a freeze in the purchase of arms and their programmed reduction; suspension of international military maneuvers; reduction until there is elimination of the presence of foreign advisers and the foreign military bases; nonaggression commitments among the five Central American countries; effective steps to achieve national reconciliation; human rights and individual freedoms; and the promotion of economic cooperation with the region.

After the Guatemala declaration, the eight foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups met again at the end of February in Punta del Este, and they issued a communique in which they expressly stated: "Necessary efforts must be undertaken to begin the actions proposed in that message (of Caraballeda). The proposed actions require simultaneity to strengthen mutual trust and to achieve peace. Some of those actions cannot be solely selected to the detriment of the others."

Therefore, upon ratifying the Caraballeda document, the foreign ministers expressly stressed that the actions proposed in the document must be simultaneously carried out. Among the actions of good offices that the document advocates is the promotion of the renewal of talks between the U.S. and Nicaraguan Governments.

Therefore, by referring to Caraballeda and the principle of simultaneity contained in that document and in the Punta del Este declaration, our government is acting in a manner that is consistent with the official declarations of the negotiating group and naturally hopes that others will act in accordance with these facts and political commitments. We are confident that this will be so.

As a result, to answer your question, we will have to wait for the next steps by the Contadora and Support Groups to see whether there will be a contradiction between the Caraballeda document and the Panama resolution. We hope that there won't be.

[Question] It has been remarked that the Panama declaration is an ultimatum to the Central American countries, specifically to Nicaragua. What do you think of such a comment?

[Lopez] It is true that the Panama declaration set a deadline for the Central American governments to reply to the invitations included in that document. However, I do not believe that our government considered this as an ultimatum, for of a simple reason: The Nicaraguan Government does not accept ultimatums from anyone, under any circumstances. If it had been thus, our reply would certainly have been of another nature.

Perhaps that impression stems from the deadline established for a reply. Perhaps a more careful formulation of the invitation would have prevented such comments as those that you mentioned.

[Question] Do you think that the deadline established by the Contadora foreign ministers for a reply to decide the signing of the peace document has something to do with U.S. Congress' vote on the $100 million [in aid for the contras]?

[Lopez] It is a fact that the deadline for a reply curiously coincides with the votes in the U.S. Congress. In addition, as is known, Mr Tip O'Neill and other members of the House of Representatives visited several of the Contadora and Support Group member-countries, and that has given rise to such interpretations. Some analysts have gone even further, theorizing a possible convergence of interests between Democratic sectors and the Latin American negotiating group.

More than the circumstantial coincidences that might exist, we are interested in the political content and, above all, the practical actions of the Contadora and Support Groups. Of course, we would never allow the content of the negotiating process to be subordinated to the discussions in the U.S. Congress. As is known, we have said that those discussions are morally, politically, and legally wrong.

We must not deny that the Latin American governments have been seriously concerned about the U.S. congressional discussions, which are a flagrant violation of international law and which threaten to escalate the war against Nicaragua. As has been pointed out, the approval of the $100 million entails the danger of spreading the conflict to the entire Central American region. It is obvious that this would create a qualitatively different political situation in all of Latin America because in the face of such a situation and independent of the stand that the governments have regarding such a possibility, it is an obvious fact that the Latin American peoples would actively mobilize in their respective countries in militant solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and against intervention.

[Question] What repercussions will the vote in the U.S. Congress have on the Contadora negotiating process if the $100 million is approved?

[Lopez] The answer is obvious. It would constitute a mortal blow to the peace efforts, and with this the United States would assume full responsibility for the virtual failure of the negotiations process. The approval of just $1 greatly weakens the negotiation and strengthens the path of the war promoted by the U.S. Government.

[Question] What does the FSLN expect from Contadora at this time?

[Lopez] We expect much from the peace effort, because our objective has been and continues to be the achievement of a solution to the crisis through the process of diplomatic negotiation. In this sense, we primarily trust that Contadora will act in accordance with its declarations. That is to say, to seek a Latin American solution to the current crisis and promote a negotiated and honorable political solution that is respectful of the interests of the states involved in the conflict, including the United States. We expect a firm stand in the face of the foreign pressures that seek to undermine the negotiations process. Such a stand is in line not only with justice, but also with Latin American dignity.

That is the undertaking of our diplomacy, but the FSLN expects much more from the combatant peoples because our sovereignty, independence, and hope for peace definitely depend on the rifles that are heroically wielded by our combatants against the mercenary forces and on our people's tireless effort to strengthen the fatherland's military defense, even in the face of a possible U.S. intervention. The determination and the hard work of the people to better organize their work and achieve more efficiency and productivity are and always will be the main actions of the people and their vanguard.

DELEGATION VISITS U.S. FOR CONSTITUTION SEMINAR

PA161523 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] A delegation made up of Nicaraguan parliamentarians, justices, and jurists will travel to the United States tomorrow to participate in a seminar to analyze the first Nicaraguan constitutional project as compared to the U.S. Constitution. The event, sponsored by the Association of U.S. Jurists, will take place in New York state from 18-20 April.

The National Assembly will be represented by Deputies Eduardo Molina Palacios, of the Democratic Conservative Party; Luis Sanchez Sancho of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party; Luis Humberto Guzman of the Popular Social Christian Party; Eduardo Coronado of the Independent Liberal Party; and Ray Hooker and Sixto Ulloa of the FSLN. The Supreme Court of Justice will be represented by Justices Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez, Hernando Zuniga Montenegro, and Mariano Barahona. Roberto Ortiz Urbina, Ibanez Gonzelez, and Marta Lacayo will represent the Association of Nicaraguan Jurists.

FDN SPOKESMAN ON AID REJECTION, LIBYAN BASES

PA170207 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0107 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] San Jose, 16 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The FDN will continue to struggle with or without aid, it was stated today by Oscar Leonardo Montalvan, official spokesman for the rebel organization in this capital. Instead of commenting on the U.S. Congress' rejection of President Ronald Reagan's request to grant $100 million in military aid to the contras, Montalvan preferred to recall that they successfully faced the Sandinist Army without U.S. aid during the first years. "We will continue to fight to the last man in the 11 departments in which we have a military presence, because we are fully convinced that the people up in arms will say the final word," he asserted. He said: During 1983 and 1984 "we received not a single cent in U.S. aid, although we did receive the modest contributions of certain organizations and democratic countries; the FSLN could not exterminate or annihilate us during that time."

According to the anti-Sandinist leader, following the defeat that the FDN inflicted on the Sandinist Army in March, "when we inflicted almost 1,000 casualties close to the Honduran border," FDN's combat spirit and readiness have increased. He insisted that the FDN will never surrender and hopes that the U.S. Congress' decision will change so that President Reagan "will continue to be the formidable ally that he has been so far." He also warned "Central America and Latin America that FDN's intelligence services have detected great activity in the Libyan operation bases that exist in Nicaragua, particularly the ones on the Atlantic and in the central sector of the country."

Montalvan also referred to the 1980 economic-military cooperation agreement between Al-Qadhdhafi and the FSLN, "which is mainly based on a $100-million contrubution from Libya to Nicaragua." The anti-Sandinist spokesman believes the FDN has the duty to denounce the existence of these groups "and others which have inflitrated neighboring countries," to warn the appropriate authorities.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

Reagan 'Euphoric'

FL170246 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Before a group of members of the U.S. association of lawyers that the President received today at the White House, President Ronald Reagan was euphoric today over the results of the aggression against Libya. The chief executive said he regretted the loss of two pilots who had flown an F-111 that was shot down by antiaircraft fire, as was confirmed by officials of the Pentagon. President Reagan's remarks on the Libyan aggression concluded when the President said he hoped that in the future Colonel al-Qadhdhafi would not again make a mistake with us.

Washington 'Terrorist' Center

FL171716 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1427 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Commentary by Raul Menchaka: "Where is the Terrorists' Headquarters?" -- read by unidentified announcer]

[Text] The recent international events allow one to follow the trail of the terrorists that the United States supposedly struggles so much against. Just as was done during the best times of the big stick policy practiced by Teddy Roosevelt, Washington has returned to its old tricks, now armed with the neoglobalism doctrine, and has committed itself to the use of force while Reagan tries to demonstrate that the revolutionary process can be reversed or that modern U.S. military technology is capable of changing the course of history. The prepotent attitude of the Republican administration that has institutionalized state terrorism does not even respect world public opinion.

The attempted military assistance to the Nicaraguan counterrevolution, aggression against Libya, and continuation of nuclear testing are the most recent examples of U.S. disregard of world demands for peace. Since the Reagan administration has assumed power, terrorism has reached such levels in the United States that financial circles and military industrial complexes promote and support any action against international security.

Even though official U.S. propaganda supposedly fights against terrorism, the terrorists' headquarters is in Washington near the Potomac, and orders are issued from the White House by their chief, by Ronald Reagan.

U.S. 'Interventionism' Recounted

FL171811 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Apr 86

["Revista de la Manana" international commentary by Juan Francisco Alvarez]

[Text] Imperialism's aggressive and criminal nature has once more been evident in the last few years with its continuous attacks against Libya -- that small north African country -- and has resulted in many deaths, hundreds of wounded, and still undetermined physical damages. Some 25 years ago today U.S. imperialism, continuing with the chain of crimes which began last century, attempted to invade Cuba with strong mercenary contingents. They were trained, equipped, and transported by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and in less than 72 hours the Cuban people gave them what they deserved at the Bay of Pigs.

The history of U.S. intervention goes as far as the time when President Monroe talked about a doctrine which would leave the American continent exclusively for the purposes and special interests of the U.S. Government. Later, during this century -- during the second half of the 1900's -- the United States, through mercenaries, intervened in Guatemala, overthrowing Jacobo Arbenz' bourgeoisie liberal reformist government with the allegation that it constituted a challenge and a serious threat to U.S. security.

In 1961 in the Bay of Pigs, with the same cynicism it used years earlier to invade Guatemala, the United States said Cuba was a direct threat to its security and trained mercenaries which, as I said, were smashed in less than 72 hours. A few years later, in Vietnam, we all know the ignominious, criminal, and barbaric story. U.S. troops were left in Vietnamese soil during a war which was won by the people of Vietnam, armed above all with a great winning spirit, and the United States was defeated, basically because it lacked that spirit during their attacks against the heroic people of Vietnam.

In 1983 the small Caribbean island of Grenada was also the object of U.S. insanity when its troops -- the 82d Airborne Division and other elite troops -- invaded Grenada and wiped out the foundations of a government that appeared to be the solution to the problem of underdevelopment and perennial backwardness the tiny island had experienced since the times of British colonialism.

Presently the situation prevails in Central America and northern Africa. Nicaragua and Libya are threatened, and Libya has been violently attacked in the last few days by imperialism for not yielding to the wishes of Mr Ronald Reagan, who is presently ruling the government of that country. The peoples learn, and imperialism appears to want to forget. Imperialism refuses to learn from past experiences, and it attempts to forget -- without being able to -- its first great military defeat in America. But the peoples know that imperialism is capable of anything, as they see now in Libya and are preparing -- as Nicaraguans are doing -- to make them bite the bullet of defeat as they did in the Bay of Pigs 25 years ago. The peoples are preparing to confront imperialism either through mercenary groups or direct military intervention.

Al-Qadhdhafi's Remarks Noted

FL171307 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Breaking the silence observed since U.S. criminal bomb attacks against Libya began, Chief of State Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has asserted that his country will abstain from conducting a responsive military operation like the one carried out against the Lampedusa communications base south of Italy. The calm but firm speech the Libyan leader made on his country's television expressed the Tripoli government's decision not to continue deteroriating the situation in the Mediterranean and to try to decrease tensions created by the state terrorism policy the Reagan administration is conducting.

It is evident that the decision announced by Al-Qadhdhafi constitutes an element of detente after the terrorist violence of the U.S.-UK attack against the Libyan people, which caused an as yet undetermined number of deaths and injuries, including relatives of the Arab chief of state. The leader of the Libyan revolution underscored that the U.S. air raids against his country have given a historic opportunity to Arabs to prove that their strength lies in their unity. Al-Qadhdhafi noted that U.S. President Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher are responsible for the assassination of Libyan children with their indiscriminate bombing against Tripoli and Benghazi and thanked the world for its solidarity with Libya, especially the support of the Arab states, after the brutal aggression.

The Libyan leader's televised appearance also put to rest the misinformation campaign originated in Washington and other capitals in which some press circles speculated about Al-Qadhdhafi's death or disappearance and the development of a supposed domestic struggle for power in Libya. Shortly after Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's appearance on Libyan television, using the darkness of night as cover, a group of U.S. warplanes conducted a new operation over Tripoli but had to rapidly flee because of massive Libyan anti-aircraft fire. This is the fifth pirate attack against the Libyan people, and it clearly shows the Reagan administration's aim of continuing its terrorist plan against the peoples who struggle for their emancipation.

Envoy: No Cubans Affected

PA171635 Havana International Service in Spanish 1609 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Enrique Trujillo, the Cuban ambassador to Libya, has reported in Tripoli that the civilian helpers [cooperantes civiles], the internationalist workers, and the diplomatic personnel of Cuba in Libya are carrying out their activities normally. The diplomat added that no Cuban was physically affected by the bombing by U.S. planes. Trujillo also said that the Cubans are continuing their usual tasks of cooperation with the Libyan people in the areas of health, food, and construction, among others.

Havana Official on Solidarity

FL170220 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The genocidal attack against Libya makes us indignant and makes us pour out our militant solidarity toward our brother Arab people at the same time it teaches us that we cannot for one moment grow careless in matters related to our defense. We must continue raising our combative capacity and be vigilant and ready for any imperialist contingency. This statement was made today in Havana by Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, alternate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the party in Havana, when he closed the main ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the socialist character of the revolution and the day of the militiamen, presided over by Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the party and minister of the FAR.

Rallies Condemn U.S. Government

FL172136 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2058 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Rallies condemning the cowardly act perpetrated by the U.S. Government against the Libyan people have continued in work centers, schools, mass organizations, and other areas in Santiago de Cuba Province.

Activities ratifying Cuban solidarity with the Libyan revolution began with acts held at the Antonio Maceo International Airport and Santiago de Cuba National Bus Terminal. Other events repudiating and condemning the U.S. Air Force's vile act against civilian targets in Libyan cities were held at the 30 November industrial center, provincial hospital, and other territorial centers. Meetings were held all morning throughout Santiago de Cuba Province to ratify the Cuban people's firm solidarity with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan nation.

Peace Movement Issues Note

FL171831 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples has issued a note condemning Yankee aggression against the Libyan people. The message adds that this fact threatens peace and stability in the area and reiterates its solidarity with Libya and its leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Finally, it urges all peace-loving forces of the world to express their rejection of U.S. imperialism's cowardly act.

Students Reject Attack

PA180037 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] OCLAE, Continental Organization of Latin American Students, today issued a communique expressing a most resolute condemnation of the brutal and piratical U.S. military aggression against the Libyan people. In messages to student unions on the continent, OCLAE called for actions to repudiate the Yankee military adventure against Libya's sovereignty and territorial integrity and urges the international community to strongly reject the United States' warmongering overbearance.

U.S. CONGRESS CONTRA AID DEBATES VIEWED

PA161631 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Apr 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The most important thing that must be pointed out about the U.S. Congress debates, whether they will or will not grant the $100 million in aid to the former Somozist guardsmen, is the illegality and violation of every international law that this entails. The White House and U.S. Congress' debates to decide on the future of a legally constituted government, such as the Managua government, by granting aid to the illegal groups attacking this country from their bases in neighboring Honduras, is in open violation of the right to self-determination of the peoples. For those North Americans who take pride in defending law and justice, such an action by their government is simply embarrassing, even if the Congress rejects the President's obstinate request. However, such a step clearly shows the arrogant mentality of those who lead the destiny of the United States.

Many U.S. congressmen strongly support President Reagan's demands for more aid to the counterrevolutionaries, but many congressmen are also opposed to it. Among the latter we have men like Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, who has opposed the request made by the U.S. executive branch, saying that there is need to exert greater diplomatic pressure on Nicaragua for it to democratize the system while expressing his fear over the Vietnamization of the Central American conflict. Similar reasons were given by Michigan Representative David Bonior. Bonior recalled that 57,000 U.S. citizens lost their lives in Vietnam and that this fatal experience could be repeated in Central America.

However, even though these views confront Reagan's wild idea that Managua will yield to the force of weapons, they have no legal or moral justification.

Without consulting the U.S. Congress, in its aggression against Nicaragua the White House has already spent more than $1 billion; it has built military bases in Honduras; has used between $35 million and $40 million for reconnaissance of Nicaraguan territory using spy planes or satellites; and has pressured the other Central American governments to support its idea of a military solution. Without consulting the U.S. Congress, Nicaraguan ports were mined; plans to assassinate Nicaraguan revolutionary leaders were made; and all kind of aid has been given to the mercenary bands. Therefore, Tuesday's debates in the U.S. Congress are trimmed with tragic mockery.

What is most outrageous, and at the same time a cause for concern, is the fact that the Congress of the major capitalist power should believe it has the right to analyze the future of a country, with whom it has diplomatic relations, just as if it were debating a domestic financial aid program which, as a matter of fact, is being demanded by 40 million U.S. citizens who have been forced to live below the poverty level. Perhaps the most acceptable, even though not the most appropriate, position has been suggested by Democrat Representative Gerry Studds, one of the strongest opponents of Ronald Reagan's plan. Studds said: I do not think that the United States should declare war on Nicaragua, however, if we are going to debate a presidential request to train and arm the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, the most logical debate would be a declaration of war on that country.

MALMIERCA ATTENDS NONALIGNED MEETING IN INDIA

FL141526 Havana Radio Reloj in Spanish 1432 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has expressed confidence that the Nonaligned Movement countries will reiterate their solidarity with Nicaragua, which is facing U.S. attacks. We are also expecting the New Delhi ministerial conference to insist that the United States agree with negotiations in Central America, said the Cuban foreign minister after he arrived in the Indian capital.

Malmierca asserted that with its objectives in mind, it is important that the conference which begins 16 April call on the U.S. Congress not to approve $100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. Our foreign minister noted that in the present situation the support of the nonaligned countries for El Salvador's FMLN and FDR is very important.

Isidoro Malmierca said the Nonaligned Movement countries are aware that resumption of talks in El Salvador are necessary to achieve a negotiated solution. He noted that this New Delhi conference will be held with hopes for world peace shadowed by Washington's recent determination to resume nuclear tests. Intensification of attacks against Libya is another regional conflict which will also be discussed during the upcoming ministerial conference, and we are sure that the movement will reassert its support to the Libyan people, our foreign minister added. Malmierca also referred to the increase of U.S. aid to South Africa's racist regime through the Angolan counterrevolutionary organization UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

Nonaligned Movement foreign ministers will focus on the underdeveloped countries' serious economic situation, which is more dramatic in Latin America because of the huge foreign debt, Isidoro Malmierca said. He asserted that another important topic to discuss in New Delhi will be the democratization of sports as well as efforts to avoid Olympic commercialization and the need for the next Olympic Games to be cohosted by DPRK and South Korea.

Malmierca said that at the end of his participation in the Nonaligned Movement ministerial meeting, he will pay an official visit in India, where he will meet with the country's main leaders. New Delhi's ministerial conference will also focus its attention on preparations for the Nonaligned Movement countries' upcoming summit meeting in Zimbabwe.

U.S. 'Aggression' Condemned

PA171914 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The group of Latin American and Caribbean nations attending the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi has noted that the United States is the main culprit in the situation existing in Central America, particularly in Nicaragua and El Salvador. This was stated in an agreement reached at a meeting of the 11 delegations of Latin American and Caribbean countries to unite their views. These countries also agreed to blame the U.S. Government for violations of Cuban airspace and waters. In addition, they reiterated their solidarity with and firm support for Argentina's sovereignty claim over the Malvinas Islands. The plenum also expressed support for a new world economic order, reported on the increasing foreign debt of Third World countries, and called for the cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement.

On the 2d day of the ministerial meeting to prepare the eighth nonaligned summit, the delegates again condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya and South Africa's apartheid policy. Nicaragua presented its offer to be the site of the ninth nonaligned summit.

Gandhi Greets Castro

FL172050 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who is also the president of the Nonaligned Movement, has sent fraternal greetings to our commander in chief, Fidel Castro.

Rajiv Gandhi has received Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who is attending the foreign ministers' conference of the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi which is preparing the eighth summit meeting, scheduled for this September in Zimbabwe. The Latin American group that is participating in the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement in the Indian capital warned today of the danger of direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua. The Latin American group condemned as immoral and illegal the debate in the U.S. Congress on the approval of funds to finance mercenary forces against Nicaragua as part of Washington's plans to overthrow the Sandinist government.

JUAN ESCALONA, LAOTION COUNTERPART SIGN PROTOCOL

FL172116 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2039 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Cuban Justice Minister Juan Escalona has concluded an official, friendly 3-day visit to Laos. This is the third stage of Escalona's tour through Indochina. During his stay in Laos, Escalona held conversations with his Laotian colleague Kou Souvanamethi, and the two ministers signed a bilateral cooperation protocol.

AREA LEADERS DIVIDED ON U.S.-LIBYAN ACTION

FL161121 Bridgetown CANA in English 2313 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, April 15, CANA -- Caribbean leftist leaders condemned the U.S. air raid on Libya today. But the United States found support in Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles. Charles said she would have preferred the military strike not to have taken place. (But) I realised that what happened during the past 24 hours was necessary if we are to put a stop to violence that is calculated, planned and carried out by Libya, she told CANA. The Dominica leader referred to a recent trip to Libya by Caribbean leftists including local opposition leader Michael Douglas and said the Caribbean too must be watchful. We want to condemn this violation (of Libyan territory) in the strongest terms, said Douglas, leader of the Labour Party. Describing Libya as a fellow African state [as received], Douglas said his visit to Tripoli was open and not clandestine.

Former St Lucian Foreign Minister George Odlum described the raid as an act of American terrorism. I think this action as been against the tenet of internatonal law and I think that the plead that it was self-defense was in no way justified because there is large history of American terrorist acts against the people of Libya, said Odlum who heads the Progressive Labour Party. In Guyana, the Marxist Opposition People's Progressive Party said Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was not attacked because he supported terrorism, as claimed by Washington, but because he is anti-imperialist, radical and revolutionary. Tim Hector of the Antiguan/Caribbean Liberation Movement took the same line by saying that the U.S. will act against any country showing signs of independence.

JAMAICA

MANLEY DENIES LIBYAN CONNECTION WITH PARTY

FL161308 Bridgetown CANA in English 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 15, CANA -- Jamaica's Michael Manley feels that the region's radical right political leaders are perhaps posing the biggest threat to Caribbean sovereignty today. Manley says they are behaving as if Caribbean independence was no longer viable or can be pursued in a significant way. The former prime minister, in an interview with CANA, reiterated the opposition of his People's National Party [PNP] to Jamaica's involvement in forthcoming military manoeuvres with the United States. The PNP's opposition to such exercises was first expressed last September when troops from Jamaica and eastern Caribbean countries joined the U.S. military in St Lucia as a mock battle to prevent communist insurgents from overtaking an imaginary island. With Jamaica and five eastern Caribbean islands to be involved in forthcoming military manoeuvres with the United States later this month, Manley said he considered such developments as further threatening the Caribbean's sovereignty. The forthcoming U.S.-Caribbean manoeuvres in Grenada will be part of the massive "Ocean Venture 86" exercises planned by the United States military in the Atlantic and the Caribbean region from April 28 to May 11.

Barbados and St Vincent and the Grenadines are not partcipating in the forthcoming military exercises with the U.S. military, although they continue to co-operate with the Regional Security System (RSS), which has benefitted from increasing military training and equipment since the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada in October 1983.

Official U.S. military aid to Jamaica and eastern Caribbean countries (Barbados, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St Lucia and Grenada) for the period 1984 to 1986 amounts to approximately U.S. 40 million dollars, with half the total going to Jamaica. The biggest threat to sovereignty in the Caribbean, said Manley, comes from the neo-colonialist political leaders of the Caribbean, the ones mostly of the radical right who seem to have given up the thought that Caribbean independence is viable or can be pursued in a significant way. They seem much more, he added, to seek to promote some kind of dependent relationship in this hemisphere with the United States in the hope that they will get a little more generous support. Therefore, I think what we are facing today is almost an invitation from these rightist parties to interference in Caribbean sovereignty.

What makes this situation even more dangerous, in Manley's view, is that it coincides with a U.S. Administration that is unapologetically hegemonic, aggressively hegemonic, and that is intending to assert U.S. power in this region not on the basis of genuine U.S. interest, but on the basis of fostering those political processes it favours and really fighting against those of which it does not approve. The aggressive character of this hegemonic politices is the companion piece of the neo-colonialist surrender we are now witnessing in the Caribbean..., said Manley. The charismatic PNP leader, whose party is showing a substantial lead in the latest public opinion poll against Prime Minister Edward Seaga's ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), said that it would be wrong to view his criticisms as being anti-United States but rather in the interest of his own country and the Caribbean in general. Manley said that Caribbean nations must be careful against any kind of military involvement or alliances with extra-regional forces that could possibly undermine the region's soveriegnty. He feels there is a sinister intention on the part of Mr Seaga's JLP in its current slander campaign against the PNP, linking us with international communism, military training in Cuba, a Libya connection and what have you... The PNP, he said, was involved in no connections, no agreements, no plots, with Cuba, Libya or anyone else. We are committed to the sovereignty of Jamaica, to the defence of the sovereignty of the Caribbean as a whole. A PNP Government he declared, will brook none of the interferences in Jamaica's or the Caribbean affairs now being encouraged by Mr Seaga's JLP as a radical right member of the CDU (Caribbean Democrat Union, a grouping of pro-U.S. right and centrist ruling parties of the Caribbean Community). Manley told CANA that it was the right of parties of any ideological persuasion to co-operate with each other, and, consequently, he saw nothing wrong if the CDU wished to have the close ties with the Republican Party of the United States. If these parties wished to come to the aid of each other, as they said, by using their own resources that, he added, was also their right.

However, said Manley, in the particular circumstances of today's Caribbean, he could understand the apprehension in some quarters about the aid commitment of some of these like-minded parties becoming a Trojan horse for governmental interference... He said that the PNP's problem about the question of Caribbean sovereignty and these like-minded parties aiding each other, has to do with the fact that the Republican Party with which they are associated, has at the head of a U.S. Administration a President who interferes in the internal politics of the Caribbean. He does so over and over, and openly and unapologetically... We think that is absolutely wrong, he declared. If a liberal-democratic party were to subsequently support the PNP in the manner of Reagan's support for the JOP and other parties of the CDU, that would be equally wrong. He said that those who claim to be in favour of democratic principles and stability in the Caribbean had a responsibility to ensure that their allies, like the CDU's radical right member in Jamaica, the JLP, do not engage in outright, despicable lies against their opponents, as was the current case with the JLP's smear campaign against the PNP with some bogus document about us having a Libyan connection.

OPPOSITION PARTIES CONDEMN U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

FL161756 Bridgetown CANA in English 1738 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 16, CANA -- The Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) and the Working Peoples Alliance (WPA), two Marxist opposition parties in the Guyana parliament, have condemned the United States air strike against Libya. Yesterday afternoon, around 40 PPP activis picketed the U.S. Embassy here and PPP General Secretary Dr Cheddi Jagan called the raid an act of international terrorism. He sought to have parliament debate the issue as a matter of urgent public importance but was disallowed by Speaker Sase Naraine.

The WPA, in a statement, said it had no ties with Libya and felt free to express its condemnation of the attack. This deplorable attack brings to light the deep human and political need and duty to condemn acts against humanity, regardless of the status of the offender, it said.

TALKS ON IMPROVING TRADE WITH VENEZUELA HELD

FL071158 Bridgetown CANA in English 1831 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 5, CANA -- Venezuela and Guyana Government officials were today continuing talks here on improving trade, government sources said. Venezuela announced in January that it wanted to buy more bauxite from Guyana in exchange for Venezuelan goods. The two countries have also been examining other areas of trade.

Deputy Prime Minister for Planning Haslyn Parris is leading the Guyana team at the talks here in Georgetown. Officials of the Guyana-Venezuela Friendship Society have been lobbying to have Venezuela assist Guyana, which is experiencing difficulty in meeting domestic petroleum needs. Guyana owes Trinidad and Tobago one million dollars (one TT dollar -- 27 cents U.S.). Trinidad and Tobago has been insisting that Guyana pay in advance for fuel imports.

Bauxite-Oil Barter Considered

FL141230 Bridgetown CANA in English 2123 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, April 12 -- Foreign exchange-starved Guyana, hard hit by a month-old fuel shortage, is discussing the possibility of bartering bauxite for oil from neighbouring Venezuela, usually reliable sources here said today. The sources said the two governments had discussed the proposal during the past week and Caracas was about to renew a contract for bauxite supplies from Guyana.

A two-tonne shipment of kaolin (used in the manufacture of household crockery and ornaments) leaves for Venezuela tomorrow, and is expected to be followed by additional supplies, the sources said. Guyana has been unable to find the foreign exchange to purchase adequate quantities of fuel from its traditional suppliers, Trinidad and Tobago, and the shortage has triggered petrol rationing, power cuts, and severe transportation difficulties here.

Port-of-Spain, which last year withdrew Guyana's oil credit scheme after Georgetown ran up a near TT half billion dollar bill, is now insisting on payment up-front in U.S. dollars for current purchases. In the meantime the Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago Governments have been consulting on the problem and an official spokesman here said its likely that officials of the two governments will meet in Georgetown or Port-of-Spain within the fortnight to discuss the renewal of a rice contract -- Guyana is Trinidad's main rice supplier -- and hold discussions on Guyana's TT400 million dollar fuel debt to Port of Spain.